



# ***Daily Report***

---

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-006  
Monday  
10 January 1994

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-006

### CONTENTS

10 January 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Arrest Warrants Issued for Opposition Leaders [AFP] .....                | 1 |
| Opposition Party To Field Presidential Candidate [Bujumbura Radio] ..... | 1 |

##### Cameroon

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Managing Director of Daily Jailed; Paper Suspended [AFP] ..... | 1 |
|--|---|

##### Congo

|   |   |
|---|---|
| National Assembly Adopts Structural Adjustment Plan [AFP] ..... | 2 |
|---|---|

##### Gabon

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Government Reduces Curfew Hours [Libreville Radio] .....                     | 2 |
| President Bongo Departs for Franc Zone Summit [Libreville Radio] .....       | 2 |
| President, Prime Minister Comment on New Year Goals [Libreville Radio] ..... | 2 |

##### Rwanda

|  |   |
|--|---|
| President Meets With RPF Delegation [Kigali Radio] .....             | 3 |
| More UN Troops Coming To Implement Peace Accord [Kigali Radio] ..... | 4 |

##### Zaire

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Government To Investigate Birindwa Minister [Kinshasa TV] .....    | 4 |
| MPR Expresses Support for Mobutu 4 Jan Address [Kinshasa TV] ..... | 4 |
| Commentary Examines Mobutu 4 Jan Address [Kinshasa TV] .....       | 4 |

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Trial Ordered for Released Liberation Front Members [Addis Ababa International] ..... | 6 |
|---|---|

##### Kenya

|   |   |
|---|---|
| President Moi Leaves for Israel on Official Visit [Nairobi Radio] ..... | 6 |
| IGADD Ministers, Sudanese Delegation Meet [Nairobi Radio] .....         | 6 |
| Moi Calls for End to Leakey Controversy [Nairobi Radio] .....           | 6 |
| Government Supports Leakey [Nairobi Radio] .....                        | 6 |
| Minister To Issue Statement [KNA] .....                                 | 7 |

##### Somalia

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Somaliland Leader Defends Aidid, Criticizes UN [Nairobi Radio] .....                       | 7 |
| Armed Somalis Kidnap British World Food Program Worker [AFP] .....                         | 7 |
| Spokesman Denies SSA Met With SNA in Kenya [Voice of the Somali Republic] .....            | 7 |
| U.S. Troops Accused of Shooting Pregnant Woman [AFP] .....                                 | 7 |
| Radio Reports UNOSOM Troops Shoot Hospital Worker [Voice of the Great Somali People] ..... | 8 |
| Aidid Radio Accuses Pakistan, U.S. of Shootings [Voice of the Great Somali People] .....   | 8 |
| Ali Mahdi Receives Sudanese Presidential Envoy [Voice of the Somali Republic] .....        | 8 |

##### Tanzania

|   |   |
|---|---|
| President Meets British Minister Chalker [Dar es Salaam Radio] .....        | 8 |
| Aid Accord Signed [Dar es Salaam Radio] .....                               | 9 |
| President Urges End to Violence in Burundi [Dar es Salaam Radio] .....      | 9 |
| Others Reiterate Call [Dar es Salaam Radio] .....                           | 9 |
| President Commends Opposition Party Cooperation [Dar es Salaam Radio] ..... | 9 |

**Uganda**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Government To Settle 60,000 Sudanese Refugees [Kampala Radio] ..... | 10 |
|---|----|

**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Mandela Delivers ANC 82d Anniversary Address [SAPA] .....                         | 11 |
| Shots Fired During Slovo, Ramaphosa East Rand Tour [SAPA] .....                   | 16 |
| Further on Incident [SAPA] .....  | 16 |
| ANC Notes Police Absence [Johannesburg TV] .....                                  | 17 |
| Mandela Interviewed on Violence, Economy, Politics [Johannesburg TV] .....        | 18 |
| Mandela Submits Proposal on Violence to De Klerk [SAPA] .....                     | 21 |
| ANC Leader Says No Homeland for Afrikaners [SAPA] .....                           | 21 |
| IFP Central Committee 'Definitely' Not in Election [Johannesburg TV] .....        | 21 |
| NP, ANC React [Johannesburg Radio] .....  | 21 |
| General Conference Slated for 29-30 Jan [SAPA] .....                              | 22 |
| ANC's Natal Region Comments [Umtata Radi] .....                                   | 22 |
| ANC's Sexwale Comments [SAPA] .....   | 22 |
| AZAPO To Target 'Hostile Media;' Campaign Posters [SAPA] .....                    | 22 |
| ANC Provincial Premier Candidates To Study Abroad [SATURDAY STAR 8 January] ..... | 23 |
| ANC, PAC to Register as Parties Before Election [Johannesburg TV] .....           | 23 |
| Western Cape Election List Released [SAPA] .....                                  | 23 |
| Right Wing Preparing Defenses at Radio Pretoria [SAPA] .....                      | 24 |
| South African Press Review for 8 Jan [SATURDAY STAR 8 January, etc] .....         | 24 |
| South African Press Review for 9 Jan [THE SUNDAY STAR 9 January, etc] .....       | 26 |
| South African Press Review for 10 Jan [THE CITIZEN 7 January, etc] .....          | 26 |

**SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**Angola**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Peace Talks Continue; Wrap Up of Events, Clashes .....             | 28 |
| Military Chiefs' Meeting Pending [Voz do Galo Negro] .....         | 28 |
| UNITA, U.S. Delegation Meet [Lisbon Radio] .....                   | 28 |
| Foreign Minister Returns, Expresses Hope [Lisbon Radio] .....      | 28 |
| 'No Progress' Reported After 5 Days [Luanda TV] .....              | 28 |
| Opposition Leaders Comment [Luanda TV] .....                       | 28 |
| 'Differences' at Talks Assessed [Luanda TV] .....                  | 29 |
| UNITA Meets Mediators 7 Jan [Voz do Galo Negro] .....              | 29 |
| Shelling Reported in Cuito; 10 Killed [Luanda Radio] .....         | 29 |
| 2 UNITA Areas Bombed [Voz do Galo Negro] .....                     | 29 |
| 170 Killed in Calulo [Umtata Radio] .....                          | 30 |
| Envoy Previews Cuban Foreign Minister's Visit [Luanda Radio] ..... | 30 |

**Malawi**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Minister Denies Commanding Young Pioneer Unit [Blantyre Radio] ..... | 30 |
| Police Deny Young Pioneer Attack on Camp [Blantyre Radio] .....      | 30 |
| Ministers To Discuss Group With Counterparts [AFP] .....             | 30 |

**Mozambique**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Renamo Says Government Hindering Peace Accord [Maputo Radio] .....         | 31 |
| Renamo's Dhlakama To Visit Portugal, Spain [NOTICIAS 4 January] .....      | 31 |
| Portugal, Great Britain, France To Train Future Army [Maputo Radio] .....  | 31 |
| Opposition Party Official Tenders Resignation [Maputo Radio] .....         | 31 |
| Renamo Official Tours Zambezia, Criticizes Government [Maputo Radio] ..... | 32 |
| Renamo Adviser Abandons Organization [Luanda Radio] .....                  | 32 |

**Nambia**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Minister Notes 'Promising' Economic Prospects [DIE REPUBLIKEIN 4 January] ..... | 32 |
|---|----|

**Swaziland**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Banned Party Says Tinkhundla Purposes 'Evil' [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 10 January] ..... | 33 |
|--|----|

**Zambia**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Social Affairs Minister, Deputy Speaker Resign [London International] ..... | 34 |
|---|----|

**Zimbabwe**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Mugabe, Ministers Receive Salary Increases [Johannesburg Radio] ..... | 34 |
|---|----|

**WEST AFRICA**

**Benin**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Forces of Change End Meeting, Make Recommendations [Cotonou Radio] ..... | 35 |
|--|----|

**Cote d'Ivoire**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| CAR, Equatorial Guinean Heads Visit, Discuss CFA [FRATERNITE MATIN 10 January] ..... | 35 |
| President Meets Teachers' Union [FRATERNITE MATIN 8,9 January] .....                 | 35 |

**Ghana**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Foreign Minister Comments on Togolese Accusations [London International] ..... | 36 |
| Togolese Refugees Flee Border Village Shelling [Accra Radio] .....             | 37 |
| Government Comments on Shelling [Accra Radio] .....                            | 37 |
| Rawlings Delivers Address on First Anniversary [Accra Radio] .....             | 37 |
| Cuban Delegation Arrives 9 Jan [Accra Radio] .....                             | 38 |

**Guinea**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| ULIMO 'Mistakenly' Attacks Macenta, Burns Houses [Libreville Radio] ..... | 38 |
| Foreign Minister Comments [AFP] .....                                     | 39 |

**Niger**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Authorities Close University After Demonstrations [AFP] ..... | 39 |
|---|----|

**Nigeria**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Troops Deployed Along Border With Cameroon [AFP] .....                   | 39 |
| Joint Patrols Created [Lagos Radio] .....                                | 40 |
| Government Orders Termination of Crude Oil Contracts [Lagos Radio] ..... | 40 |
| Investors Promised Support [Lagos Radio] .....                           | 40 |

**Togo**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Government Updates Events; Border Incidents Noted .....       | 40 |
| Country Urges End to Shooting [Lome Radio] .....              | 40 |
| Military on Aim of 5 Jan Attack [AFP] .....                   | 40 |
| Mortar Shells Fired in Northern Lome [AFP] .....              | 41 |
| Olympio Denies Involvement [Paris International] .....        | 41 |
| Prime Minister Comments [Lome Radio] .....                    | 42 |
| Communique on Curfew, Border Closings [Lome Radio] .....      | 43 |
| Radio Updates Daily Activities [Lome Radio] .....             | 43 |
| Workers To Resume 10 Jan [Lome Radio] .....                   | 43 |
| Opposition Denies Link to Attack [London International] ..... | 43 |
| Government Asked To Reconsider Poll Dates [AFP] .....         | 44 |

**Sierra Leone**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Government Troops Kill 'Top' Rebel Commanders [SLBS] ..... | 44 |
|--|----|



## Burundi

### Arrest Warrants Issued for Opposition Leaders

AB0701203094 Paris AFP in English 1801 GMT  
7 Jan 94

[Text] Bujumbura, Jan 7 (AFP)—Burundi authorities issued warrants for the arrest of 14 opposition leaders on Friday [7 January], the day after demonstrations against the deployment of foreign troops left five dead, officials said.

Business activities resumed here, though the capital remained tense after thousands of young protesters, mainly students from the Tutsi ethnic majority, brought the city to a standstill by barring main roads on Thursday, while security forces stood by.

In one incident, five Tutsis were killed by a Hutu neighbourhood leader in the northwestern Bujumbura suburb of Cibitoke late Thursday, police said, but they gave no details.

Among those declared wanted Friday were the president of the Rally for Economic and Social Development (RADDES), Joseph Nzeyimana, several other leaders of that party, and the head of a seven-party opposition coalition, Salvator Nzigamasabo.

All 14 had left their homes and gone into hiding, informed sources said. Their arrests could lead to serious clashes, observers said.

The demonstrations were staged to protest against the arrival of some 200 peacekeepers from the Organization of African Unity (OAU), requested by the government following the October 21 attempted military coup.

The aborted coup, during which Burundi's first ethnic Hutu president Melchior Ndadaye and several other government officials were killed, sparked tribal massacres that left an estimated 100,000 people dead.

The government accused the army and the police, who are mostly Tutsis, of "complicity" in Thursday's shutdown of the capital, which it feared could be related to a possible second coup attempt.

The protestors had originally planned to continue their demonstrations for three days, according to Employment Minister Leonard Nyangoma.

In another development Friday, three opposition parties chose a joint candidate for the presidency, Jean Ndeberi, an academic who teaches biology at the Burundi university and is president of the Burundi-African Alliance for Salvation (ABASA).

The late Ndadaye's party, the Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU), has put up Agricultural Minister Cyprien Ntaryamira as its candidate.

The government and the opposition have not yet reached agreement as to how the new president should be elected by parliament, a measure which would need a constitutional amendment.

Elections are not currently possible in Burundi, still at risk from ethnic massacres. Some 700,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries.

### Opposition Party To Field Presidential Candidate

EA0701212194 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] The Burundi-African Alliance for Salvation, ABASA, today held an extraordinary meeting with only one item on its agenda: The candidature for the post of president of the republic of Dr. Jean Ndederi, a lecturer at Burundi University and general adviser of the party.

At the end of the meeting, the executive committee unanimously decided to support his candidature and called on him to swiftly perform the required administrative formalities in accordance with the Constitution and the electoral laws.

Meanwhile, the ABASA secretary general, Mr. Sadiki Ruvako Dieudonne, has resigned from the ABASA party. He feels that, quote: Since the beginning of the 21 October 1993 crisis in which the lamented Melchior Ndadaye, president of the republic, was assassinated in a cowardly way along with some of his close collaborators, he has been witnessing with regret the political harassment orchestrated against the remaining government members by the opposition parties, including ABASA, end quote. Mr. Sadiki Ruvako Dieudonne feels that before his compatriots and his conscience, he finds it very painful to defend a policy in which he does not believe, and he has therefore taken the firm decision to resign from the ABASA party.

## Cameroon

### Managing Director of Daily Jailed; Paper Suspended

AB0701202194 Paris AFP in French 0920 GMT  
7 Jan 93

[Text] Yaounde, 7 Jan (AFP)—A reliable source has stated that the managing editor of the weekly LE NOUVEL INDEPENDANT, published in Yaounde, was arrested on 7 January at his home by policemen, and was then taken to a police station in the capital.

The reasons for the arrest were not known this morning. However, Issue No. 15 of the newspaper, which was supposed to be published on 6 January, was seized at the printing house by administrative authorities. The paper was then suspended.

LE NOUVEL INDEPENDANT has distinguished itself these past weeks by publishing articles denouncing some scandals within the corridors of power.

On the other hand, it has been reported that PERSPECTIVE HEBDO, another independent newspaper published in Douala, the economic capital of the country, has also been suspended. According to the managing editor, Mr. Joseph-Marie Bessery, the previous issue had already been seized.

PRESPECTIVE HEBDO, which investigated sports scandals which have taken place over the past few weeks in Cameroon, published in this issue an investigation concerning the scandal that rocked the former Cameroon Bank Society, which was declared bankrupt in 1991.

## Congo

### National Assembly Adopts Structural Adjustment Plan

AB0801093494 Paris AFP in French 1353 GMT  
6 Jan 94

[Text] Brazzaville, 6 Jan (AFP)—The Congolese Government has adopted a social and economic recovery program which provides for 20 to 35 percent reduction in salaries of the country's 80,000 civil servants, a parliamentary source said here today. This reduction, which is aimed at bringing down the annual wage bill from 134 to 84 billion CFA francs, will not affect low income earners and will be negotiated by the government and civil service unions, the same source added.

The government will encourage early voluntary retirement and the redeployment of part of the civil service force, through "backup measures" that will be implemented with the help of the French Development Agency [CFD], the World Bank, and the European Union. The plan provides for about 15 billion CFA francs savings through the reduction of public expenditure, notably in the sectors of water consumption, electricity, and telephone; the reduction of diplomatic staff; and the adoption of a new system of teaching scholarship awards.

The government hopes to improve fiscal and customs revenue so as to limit the share of oil revenue which accounts for 70 percent of budget resources. According to official estimates, the package of measures are expected to bring in "additional 27 billion CFA francs" each year. The plan also provides for the "restructuring of the status and the mode of management" of major public and semi-public enterprises.

The state company in charge of the marketing of hydrocarbons—Hydro-Congo—will lose its distribution monopoly and the Transcongo Communication Agency will be broken up into three autonomous units. Regarding the debt which hit the figure of 1.600 billion CFA in 1993, the plan provides for a "300 billion CFA francs bridge-credit," over ten years, with two years grace period and an interest rate not exceeding 5 percent. This credit will be used to make an early payment of the

135 billion CFA secured debt and to clear 50 billion CFA francs multilateral arrears, of which 35 billion CFA are owed to the CFD.

The rest of the credit will be put into a Reserve, Stabilization, and Economic Diversification Fund. The granting of this credit presupposes prior agreement with the IMF. This will enable the country's debt to benefit from a special treatment from the Paris and London clubs.

## Gabon

### Government Reduces Curfew Hours

AB0801084494 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 8 Jan 94

[Text] On the decision of Minister [name indistinct], the curfew, which currently runs from 2200 to 0600, has been reduced from 2300 to 0500 since yesterday evening.

### President Bongo Departs for Franc Zone Summit

AB0901144594 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 9 Jan 94

[Excerpt] The head of state, President Omar Bongo, left Libreville this morning, at 0900 as scheduled, for a working visit to Dakar, Senegal. Along with several other heads of state and government of countries member of the franc zone, President Bongo will take part in the meeting that will begin tomorrow in Dakar, Senegal, on the devaluation of our currency. [passage omitted]

### President, Prime Minister Comment on New Year Goals

AB0801165394 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] We begin this newscast with a report on a ceremony at which New Year's wishes were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Casimir Oye-Mba. The ceremony began at 0930 local time at the ceremonies hall of the Intercontinental Hotel at (?Koume Palace) and was marked by speeches from Higher Education Minister Michel Anchoeue and (Yves Oualele), secretary general at the Office of the Prime Minister, and by Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba. Moussa Moungueui, you were present at this ceremony. Please, summarize what transpired:

[Moungueui] On behalf of his fellow cabinet members, the minister of higher education praised the job done by the prime minister as manager of Omar Bongo's presidential campaign and as head of government, a government that ably handled the transition period from the national conference to the organization of presidential elections on 5 December last year. In spite of the unfavorable social and political atmosphere, the government did not fail in its mission. Those who compose the

administration are happy to work with Mr. Oye-Mba, Minister Michel Anchouey added.

The secretary general at the Office of the Prime Minister observed that 1993 was rich in lessons, and hoped that 1994 would be marked by new vitality. Mr. (Yves Oualele) seized the opportunity to present to the head of government workers' overall concerns. Beside duties, the worker also has rights. For this reason, the secretary general at the Office of the Prime Minister called for the setting up a higher civil service council as soon as possible.

In his reply, the head of government acknowledged that 1993 was rich in events and lessons. For him, 1994 will enable us to evaluate these lessons. Now that the transition period has ended with the presidential election, deservingly won by Mr. Omar Bongo, Mr. Casimir Oye-Mba made it a point to caution, in his words, those who are making capital out of Mr. Bongo's victory. To his detractors, the prime minister stated that he was not yet finished, and that he remained cool and composed. The head of government congratulated his cabinet and office aides for the work they have done. To workers, the prime minister gave the reminder that rights and duties go hand in hand. Mr. Oye-Mba then expressed the government's intention to resume discussions with international finance institutions. In conclusion, he expressed the following wishes to Gabon and its people. He was speaking to Philippe Tonda:

[Begin Bongo recording] I wish our country peace, civil peace, without which nothing can ever be undertaken, or built. My wish for our country is that the political pluralism which we have instituted lead us to democracy, because I am among those who think that we do not really have democracy yet. So far as I am concerned, democracy is not the constitution that enshrines it, nor is it just the constitutional court, which interprets that constitution, nor is it just the National Communications Council, which regulates the audiovisual landscape. Democracy is first and foremost accepting other men, accepting living with other men, agreeing to live together not only with our affinities and similarities—and, surely, these are legion—but also with our differences and dissimilarities, since this is the reality of human nature. Most fortunately in our country, the things that unite us are many. We are a small country: 1 million inhabitants on an area of nearly 290,000 square km—that is really very little. Surely, you have gone around Gabon just like me. Our country is empty in terms of men. Now, it is men who, in reality, constitute the primary wealth of nations. I would like here to reecho an idea which has permeated the minds of Gabonese, and according to which the fact of our country being so richly endowed by nature is enough. I say that is not true. My wish as we enter 1994 is that democracy really take root in the daily behavior of each one of us, in our actions and in our attitudes, in our way of reasoning and, once more—hopefully—in our hearts. My wish also is that our country settle down to work and that it restore growth. A short while ago, you mentioned the prescriptions of the

Bretton Woods institutions. I contend that we must resume talks with the IMF and the World Bank, not because I consider their therapies to be always correct—not at all. In fact, I know a thing or two about these institutions. But in the world as it is today we have no choice—we have no choice. So we must resume active—since there has never been a complete break—discussions with these institutions. In fact, it is very easy to lay the blame on the Bretton Woods institutions. But if we did not have problems, we would not be compelled to go and see people in Washington. It is up to us to manage to develop our potentials and manage our resources in such a way that we never find it necessary to go and see the people in Washington. [end recording]

## Rwanda

### President Meets With RPF Delegation

EA0901204894 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 9 Jan 94

[Text] The president of the republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, yesterday received at Urugwiro Village the Rwanda Patriotic Front [RPF] delegation, led by its first vice president, Patrick Mazimpaka. The meeting lasted several hours, and attempted to find ways and means of alleviating some difficulties obstructing the establishment of transitional, broadbased institutions.

The two parties agreed to pursue consultations in order to bring the crisis out of deadlock, particularly with the Liberal Party [PL] and Republican Democratic Movement [MDR], and they reiterated their support for the Arusha Peace Accord. According to Mr. Patrick Mazimpaka some parties were demanding the revision of the Arusha agreements.

The groups did not fix a date for the establishment of the remaining transitional institutions, but the head of state promised to pursue a dialogue with the concerned parties so that a date for their establishment can be fixed.

It is worth noting that the RPF maintains as valid the list of the PL deputies elected before the 37 days (?in accordance) with the Arusha Accord signature. [sentence as heard] The prime minister of the current transitional government, Madame Agathe Uwilingiyimana, also participated in the meeting, together with the special representatives of the secretaries general of the United Nations and OAU, Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh Booh and (Joe Felly) respectively, while the Tanzanian ambassador to Rwanda represented the facilitator. The RPF delegation also included Jacques Bihozagara, Pasteur Bizimungu, Seth Sendashonga and Tite Rutaremara.

### More UN Troops Coming To Implement Peace Accord

EA0701205694 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Swahili 1430 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] The UN Security Council, (?last) night passed resolution No. (?299), allowing for the dispatch of another contingent of between 900 and 1,000 UN Blue Helmets to Kigali, to reinforce the UN troops already in Rwanda to help implement the peace accords.

In the resolution, the first of 1994, the UN Security Council hailed the progress made in the implementation of the Arusha Peace Accords. It urged Rwanda to hasten the establishment of the remaining transitional broad-based institutions. Announcing this to journalists, the UN representative in Rwanda, Mr. Jacques-Roger Booh Booh, called on all citizens to refrain from confrontation in the media, and instead urged them to conduct dialogue.

The prime minister and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] have given the president until tomorrow to preside over the swearing in ceremony for parliament and ministers. A letter that was signed by the first vice president of the RPF, Mr. Patrick Mazimpaka, said that if it went beyond tomorrow the RPF did not see the importance of going ahead [words indistinct]. RPF and parties [words indistinct] blamed the president for the failure to form [words indistinct] in contradiction with the list that had been announced by the president of the constitutional court. [sentence indistinct]

## Zaire

### Government To Investigate Birindwa Minister

AB0901104594 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1906 GMT 8 Jan 94

[Text] A scandal has just broken out at the Ministry of Public Works, Housing, Territorial Development and Town Planning. A network of sale and rent of state property, notably, buildings, has just been uncovered. Minister (Kiro Kimate) is regrettably involved in this ridiculous scandal.

On order of the head of state, an investigation is to be conducted. An ordinance on the issue has been signed by the head of state on 5 January at Gbadolite.

### MPR Expresses Support for Mobutu 4 Jan Address

AB0901181394 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 9 Jan 94

[Text] The Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] held a general assembly meeting on 8 January. It was presided over by the first deputy chairman, (Banza Moukala Yissoungou). Professor Kongote Kagna, MPR spokesman, has the details:

[Begin Kagna recording] Steering committee and MPR parliamentarians held a meeting on 8 January at party headquarters under the chairmanship of the party's first deputy chairman, Mr. Banza Moukala Yissoungou. They examined the current social, economic, and political situation in light of President Mobutu's 4 January address to the nation. At the end of the meeting, the steering committee issued the following statement:

1. The MPR totally endorses President Mobutu's analysis of the socioeconomic crisis the country is grappling with, which has been exacerbated by monetary reform problems.

2. On a political level, the MPR urges political leaders not to hold the Zairian people, who are facing overwhelming misery, at ransom because of their own personal ambitions. It therefore calls on political leaders to sign without delay the protocol agreement and final report on the Palais du Peuple proceedings, which they negotiated of their own accord. The MPR encourages the head of state to effectively assume his responsibility should the political class disqualify themselves, through their own doing on 12 January, to put an end to the people's misery.

3. The MPR thinks that no democrat should shun free, fair, and democratic elections, which is why it gives unreserved support to the holding of elections at all levels to enable the people to choose their representatives. Finally, the MPR takes this opportunity to wish the Zairian people happiness and prosperity for 1994.

Issued: Kinshasa on 8 January.

Signed: (Banza Moukala Yissoungi), first deputy chairman in charge of coordinating party activities. [end recording]

### Commentary Examines Mobutu 4 Jan Address

AB0801174394 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Ntumba Matulu commentary]

[Excerpt] Today, we continue our series of commentaries on the important New Year message by head of state Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko to the nation on 4 January.

Reviewing the state of the nation in order to take stock and reflect on the consequences of about four years of hesitation and confusion, Marshal Mobutu dwelt in his speech on economic and political harmony in our country.

It is often said: Give me sound politics and I will give you a sound economy. But what can be expected when we observe that the president himself cries angrily at this laconic order and I quote: It is enough! Enough is enough! In any case, by this, one can understand, if I may say, politics has precedence over the economy. One can then ask to know if it is the latter that commands the former—or vice versa. Upon analysis and on account of



the situation currently prevailing in Zaire and the world, one thing is certain: If it is true that the bad conduct of the political game annoys the [word indistinct] of the economy to the point of causing even confusion, no one can deny that the ruin of the economy has finally made the political sector nervous and has led to the economy's modification, just as economic successes contribute to the reinforcement of political stands.

Concerning Zaire, our country, one can note that at the beginning, it was, above all, the serious economic difficulties and the unrest that ensued that forced our people to question the institutions of the Second Republic and demand change. As one can observe, the detonator for democratization was economic. But later, when there was hesitation and other acts of tardiness and stalemate in the machinery of democratization, it was economic

arguments that external partners resorted to in order to continue the process of political reform.

At the home level, we can remark that any time there is something wrong in the democratic mechanism for one reason or the other, it is the economic weapon that is resorted to in order to make things work once again: Unlimited strikes are decreed, civil disobedience is called for, industrial units are attacked, and in commerce, the transportation network is targeted. In short, people want to paralyze the economy and prevent the government from working in order to force it to change its mind and orientate its policies to a given direction.

In the light of all these arguments, there is no doubt that the economy controls politics, hence the president of the Republic's recommendation to his fellow citizens to behave in such a way that 1994 may be a year of national redress. [passage omitted]

## Ethiopia

### Trial Ordered for Released Liberation Front Members

*EA0601194094 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 6 Jan 94*

[Text] The Central Supreme Court announced today that the release on 4th January of Oromo Liberation Front [OLF] officials Lencho Leta and Ibsa Gutema was a measure taken by the government and the Ministry of Justice out of the legal procedure.

Supreme Court Judge President Desalegn Alemu Kibret said in a press statement that the two defendants the court knows to be in custody have been ordered to appear before court on 10th January.

Mr. Kibret said that although the prosecutor has the right to revoke the charges he had levelled at the accused, but this should be made clear to the court which handled the case, and added that, if not, neither the prosecutor nor any other authority has the right to release the individuals who have been jailed under a court order.

Accordingly, the Supreme Court has ordered the central investigation to bring the two defendants before court on 10th January and summoned Justice Minister Mehitoma Solomon and deputy prosecutor, Zeru Meles, Prison Police Chief Yemane Fisea, and Central Investigation head Zeray Yihdego to give explanations on the same day how the two were released without the court's order.

## Kenya

### President Moi Leaves for Israel on Official Visit

*EA0901163594 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today left the country for a four-day official visit to Israel. The plane carrying the president took off from the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Nairobi shortly after 0800. [passage omitted]

### IGADD Ministers, Sudanese Delegation Meet

*EA0701124094 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today in Kabarnet met the foreign ministers of the four countries who are charged by the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, IGADD, to oversee the peace process in the Sudan. President Moi is the chairman of the IGADD peace initiative.

The four ministers, who have been holding a meeting in Nairobi between 4 and 6 January this year, are Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka, Kenya's minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Dr. Paul Ssemogerere, second deputy prime minister and minister for foreign

affairs of Uganda; Mr. Seyoum Mesfin, Ethiopia's minister for foreign affairs; and Mr. Yemane Gabreab, Eritrea's minister for foreign affairs. The four ministers for foreign affairs briefed President Moi about the progress of their meeting, which followed a preliminary one held by the heads of state of the four countries in Kampala, Uganda.

President Moi said he was personally pleased with the outcome of the meeting, adding that he will inform his fellow heads of state accordingly. He added that he was especially happy to note that the Khartoum government was represented in the meeting. The president explained that the Nairobi meeting was to prepare an agenda for a meeting to be convened soon among the four heads of state.

During their meeting in Nairobi, the four foreign affairs ministers met with all the parties to the conflict and agreed in principle to all the issues covered by the meeting. The ministers during the meeting also met with Dr. John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, SPLM-SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army], Dr. Riak Machar, leader of the SPLA-United, and the Sudanese Government delegation led by the minister for peace, Mr. 'Abdallah Deng [Niyal].

### Moi Calls for End to Leakey Controversy

*EA0901170494 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0600 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has called for a stop to statements on matters pertaining to the Kenya Wildlife Services. In a statement issued today from State House, Nairobi, President Moi said that he will sort out any problems existing between wildlife services and the people as soon as he returns from Israel.

### Government Supports Leakey

*EA0801155594 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Text] The government today expressed confidence in the manner in which the director of the Kenya Wildlife Service [KWS], Dr. Richard Leakey, was running the organization.

Addressing an international press conference in his office, the minister for tourism and wildlife, Mr. Noah Katana Ngala, however said the government was taking the allegations of mismanagement at KWS very seriously and investigations on the reported malpractices have already commenced.

Mr. Ngala said there was indication that the parastatal had violated the law in its operations, including its own act, and warned stern action will be taken against those involved in irregular activities. He said the ministry, in conjunction with the auditor-general cooperations [as heard], was looking into allegations of improper employment and payment of irregular salaries to some of the staff at the organization. He said it was irresponsible for

some people to claim that unqualified personnel were being employed and their tax-free salaries pegged to the dollar without the authority of both the organization's board of trustees and the minister for finance.

The minister said he had documentary evidence some recruitment by the organization was being done of favoritism and not on qualifications and that salaries are being fixed arbitrarily by the management without any reference to the board of trustees. He said it had also come to the ministry's notice that certain major policy matters had been implemented by the management without approval of the board and the organization was involved in illegal collection of funds from the members of the public.

Other issues being investigated include the translocation of the animals from the national parks to private sanctuaries, where owners were charging fees and while the organization was operating on huge unauthorized bank overdrafts.

He assured the residents of Narok that the government has no intention of handing over Masai Mara Game Reserve to KWS. He appealed to the public to give the ministry ample time to complete its investigations, adding that appropriate measures will be taken to correct the situation.

#### Minister To Issue Statement

EA0701172694 Nairobi KNA in English 1345 GMT  
7 Jan 94

[Text] Nairobi 7 Jan (KNA)—The minister for tourism and wildlife Mr. Noah Katana Ngala has promised to issue a ministerial statement on the ongoing Leakey saga. Speaking in his office during a courtesy call by the Indian minister for civil aviation and tourism Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad Mr. Ngala said the ministry is assessing the situation and will respond soon. [sentence as received]

Twenty-five local authorities in the country have called for Dr. Richard Leakey's dismissal as the director of Kenya Wildlife Services. They accused him of refusing to remit 25 percent of total collections to the councils, as directed by the government. [passage omitted]

### Somalia

#### Somaliland Leader Defends Aidid, Criticizes UN

EA0501185594 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The leader of the breakaway Somaliland republic, which declared independence from Somalia in 1991, said today in Nairobi that the United Nations should leave Somalis to settle their own problems. President Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, addressing supporters after lengthy talks with faction leader Mohamed Farah Aidid, said the United Nations should not portray Aidid as a

monster. He said the United Nations does not understand the complexity of the Somali problem.

UN troops last year clashed with supporters of General Aidid, the strongman of southern Mogadishu, and he was declared a wanted man for murderous attacks on Pakistani peacekeeping soldiers. The hunt for him has subsequently been called off.

#### Armed Somalis Kidnap British World Food Program Worker

AB1001134394 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT  
10 Jan 94

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 10 (AFP)—Armed Somalis kidnapped a British financial consultant with the UN World Food Programme (WFP) on Monday in the Somali capital Mogadishu, local WFP director said.

Three or four men kidnapped Calum Gardner at 9:30 A.M. (0630 GMT) and the WFP "had had no news of him since, nor received a ransom demand," the WFP chief in Mogadishu, Gemmo Lodesani, said.

Gardner, who has been working for the UN agency here for some two months, was kidnapped on his way from a WFP residence to the organisation's headquarters, Lodesani added.

#### Spokesman Denies SSA Met With SNA in Kenya

EA0801190994 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Jan 94

[Text] Dr. Hasan Ali Mireh, the Somali Salvation Alliance [SSA] spokesman in Nairobi, Kenya has described reports published by THE NATION newspaper of Nairobi as unfounded, fabricated lies. The reports said recently that representatives of the SSA from the 12 organizations and the Somali National Alliance [SNA] have met. The spokesman noted that the last meeting between the SSA and the SNA was the one held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in December, and that there had never been any other meeting since. Dr. Hasan Ali described such reports as having emanated from people who did not (?know) the truth, the methodology of journalism, or the right of a person to express factual truths.

Dr. Mireh said that the SSA committee for negotiations responsible for talking with the SNA is meeting unilaterally in Mogadishu, and is streamlining ways of continuing with December's Addis Ababa talks.

#### U.S. Troops Accused of Shooting Pregnant Woman

AB0901160094 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT  
9 Jan 94

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 9 (AFP)—A pregnant Somali woman was shot dead by US soldiers Sunday [9 January] while selling tea in a south Mogadishu street, witnesses said.



The shots were fired from a nearby control post held by a Pakistani contingent of UN troops, one of whom said his US colleagues opened fire after spotting a Somali bearing a submachine gun.

US officers said Sunday they had launched an inquiry into the incident but refused to comment further.

Women in the area at the time said they heard one or two gunshots and saw the woman collapse after being hit in the stomach. The witnesses said she was aged about 30 and pregnant.

A member of staff at the nearby Benadir Hospital was wounded Friday by US gunfire, while two other Somalis were killed by US and Pakistani peacekeepers Thursday.

### **Radio Reports UNOSOM Troops Shoot Hospital Worker**

*EA0801184994 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] The UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] troops stationed at the American Embassy building in Mogadishu last night at 2300 fired on a Banaadir Hospital worker who was in the hospital's doctors' residence. Mr. Amar Abdilleh Issaq, a senior nurse, had his left arm smashed by the UNOSOM troops' shots at Banaadir Hospital.

The director of the Banaadir Hospital, Dr. 'Abd al-Razaq Hasan Ali, told journalists today that the UNOSOM troops fired on the hospital through a window facing the UNOSOM base at the American Embassy. The hospital director said that this appalling act by UNOSOM troops is inexplicable since in all situations hospitals and medical centers are to be spared from such acts. The UNOSOM troops are aware and have a written explanation of all the areas forming the main Banaadir Hospital. The director of Banaadir Hospital, Dr. 'Abd al-Razaq Hasan Ali, said these sort of acts have been committed in the past against the hospital by UNOSOM troops. He lastly called on world human rights organizations, world health organizations and others to condemn the annihilation of patients and doctors targeted by UNOSOM troops in breach of the international code for hospitals.

### **Aidid Radio Accuses Pakistan, U.S. of Shootings**

*EA0701204594 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Text] Pakistani troops who are part of the mercenary forces of UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] dumped refuse at the (Damanya) Base of the Somali Armed Forces. On 5 January a reporter from the Voice of the Great Somali People who witnessed the incident said that while the Pakistani troops were dumping the refuse, the residents of the area attempted to stop them from causing environmental damage. The Pakistani troops

answered the civilians by opening fire with automatic weapons, wounding three persons—a woman and two children.

Also, showing the declared hatred of the Somali people by UNOSOM troops—and especially the U.S. Forces—yesterday U.S. Forces fired on a Somali who was passing by the American Embassy—the innocent and defenseless Somali man died on the spot.

### **Ali Mahdi Receives Sudanese Presidential Envoy**

*EA0801190294 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the republic of Somalia, this evening received in his office a special envoy from the president of the Sudan by the name of Yasin al-Imam. The envoy delivered a letter from 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, the leader of Sudan, on the subject of ways of bringing about a lasting and peaceful solution in Somalia, and at the same time reviving the nationhood and dignity of Somalians. At the occasion President Mahdi first thanked the leader, government and people of Sudan for the way in which they have constantly sought a solution to the problem encountered by the Somali people.

The president continued by saying that the view of the Somali Salvation Alliance [SSA] on behalf of 12 political organizations of the country is based on resolving everything through dialogue and replacing guns with brains.

Similarly, the president received in his office the acting U.S. ambassador to the country, who delivered a letter from President Bill Clinton. This letter was on relations between the two countries and the best way of finding a lasting solution to the problems of Somalia. Present at all these meetings were members of the SSA coordination secretariat for the 12 organizations.

## **Tanzania**

### **President Meets British Minister Chalker**

*EA0701214294 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has said that the government is determined to ensure that the measures announced earlier this month to control government expenditures and increase the level of tax collection are fully implemented. In talks with the British minister for overseas development, Lynda Chalker, held today at State House in Dar es Salaam, President Mwinyi said Tanzania wanted to assure the world that it was capable of taking essential measures in tax collection by means of firm steps and of controlling expenditure.

For her part, the British minister said she was encouraged by the measures taken by the government aimed at consolidating the country's economy, but said the results of these decisions were being awaited. She said the

British Government wanted to extend technical assistance to Tanzania in the major sectors of customs duty and tax collection as an indication of cooperation, and to support measures which the government was determined to undertake.

Minister Chalker commended President Mwinyi and his leadership for peacefully undertaking steps towards a multiparty system. She said the international community was pleased with the successes of Tanzania in the political field, and that it was a good example, worthy of being emulated by other African states.

#### **Aid Accord Signed**

*EA0701215994 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Text] Tanzania and Britain today signed an accord under which Tanzania is to get more than 15,000 million shillings in development assistance. The accord was signed in Dar es Salaam by the minister for finance, the Honorable Professor Kighoma Malima, and the British minister for overseas development, Lynda Chalker. A statement issued today by the British High Commission said the agreement involved a grant of 7,300 million shillings as assistance for the budget deficit, which would be disbursed through the central bank's weekly foreign exchange auction.

The statement said the second agreement, for 6,450 million shillings, was to assist a family health project in Mbeya region in southwestern Tanzania which would include repair and purchase of equipment for a clinic.

In the third agreement the British Government has earmarked more than 1,300 million shillings to assist the private sector, especially cottage industries aimed at self-generating employment and income.

Meanwhile, the two sides also signed an agreement to protect and promote investments in the country. The agreement was signed by the minister for industries and trade, the Honorable Cleopa Msuya, on behalf of the Tanzanian Government, while Minister Chalker signed on behalf of the British Government.

#### **President Urges End to Violence in Burundi**

*EA0601120094 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 0330 GMT 6 Jan 94*

[From the press review]

[Text] UHURU gives prominence to a call by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi to the people of Burundi to stop slaughtering each other. President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has urged Burundi to take resolute measures to stop the killing of innocent citizens in that country.

Addressing foreign envoys in Dar es Salaam at a reception to mark the new year at State House yesterday, the president called on the international community to intensify sanctions and exert pressure on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola until it accepts the outcome of last year's elections.

He said events in Burundi and Angola and the current situation in Somalia and Liberia call for greater efforts to put an end to chaos and wars on the African continent.

#### **Others Reiterate Call**

*EA1001111594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 1900 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Text] Tanzania has once again repeated its call to the Armed Forces of the Government of Burundi to take steps to stop the continuing killings in the country following the attempted coup in October last year.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam, accompanied by OAU Secretary General Brother Salim Ahmed Salim, Honorable John Malecela, prime minister and first vice president, said the situation in Burundi is still deplorable. He said the increased influx of Burundi refugees into Tanzania is an indication that killings are continuing in the country.

Brother Salim, who is in the country on a one-week tour, visited the prime minister at his home in (Osterbay) in Dar es Salaam to brief him on the prevailing situation in Burundi. During the talks, the OAU secretary general briefed Hon. Malecela on the OAU's efforts to send a peacekeeping force to Burundi.

The OAU secretary general leaves for Zanzibar tomorrow to attend celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the Zanzibar revolution.

#### **President Commends Opposition Party Cooperation**

*EA0701113594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
External Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has commended opposition political parties for cooperating with the government, saying that this has facilitated smooth transition towards multiparty system. Speaking at the annual [word indistinct] party for diplomats at State House, the president said that the 11 fully registered parties had enabled Tanzania to maintain national unity, peace, and stability within the country and with her neighbors.

President Mwinyi paid tribute to all friendly countries and international organizations for their valuable assistance during drought periods and flood disasters last year. In their message the diplomatic corps accredited to Tanzania commended the government for her decisive role in the peaceful settlement of the Rwandan conflict.

## Uganda

### Government To Settle 60,000 Sudanese Refugees

*EA0501190394 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 5 Jan 94*

[Text] Hoima District Resistance Council [RC] has resolved to accept 60,000 refugees of Sudanese origin to settle in the Kyangwali subcounty as requested by the minister of local government in conjunction with the UNHCR. During the council meeting convened by the vice chairman, RC Five, Hoima District, Mr. Pelgrim Itaza, and the district executive secretary, Hoima, Mr.

Frank Antahu, in Hoima yesterday, a number of conditions were laid down. They include opening up Kasonga-Nguse road from Hoima so that the settlement can be near Kagadi hospital than Hoima [as heard]. They also called for the opening of (Jangwali) Lake shores to make the road accessible and to enable refugees and the indigenous people to eat fresh fish and reduce diseases.

On transport, the council recommended that at least two lorries and a land rover and an ambulance be availed to ease transport problems between Kyangwali and Hoima town. It was also proposed that the existing health unit be expanded into a hospital and more aid posts constructed within the settlement. They further proposed that more boreholes be constructed in addition to the nine boreholes, and the water spring available be protected.

**Mandela Delivers ANC 82d Anniversary Address**  
*MB0801101994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0826  
GMT 08 Jan 94*

["Statement of the National Executive Committee of the ANC on the occasion of the eighty-second anniversary of the ANC, delivered by President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela," issued on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 8 January 1994]

[Text] Compatriots: Today, we mark the 82nd anniversary of the ANC [African National Congress]. We do so in very special circumstances. We have arrived at an historic watershed. 1994 is the year in which our country will hold its first ever democratic elections.

The dreams and the vision of the great patriots who formed the ANC are about to be realised. The hopes of the millions who sacrificed for the realisation of that vision are, at last, about to be fulfilled. Within a few months, all our people will, as equals, exercise their inalienable and sacred right to determine the destiny of our country. When the day of liberation dawns, then shall South Africa, at last, say farewell to over three centuries of injustice, racial oppression and exploitation. As we celebrate these victories, we will, at the same time, be saying farewell to conflict and war, suffering and despair.

**Fountain of Inspiration**

As we advance towards the new, we carry with us the great pride that millions of our people, both black and white, among them the heroic combatants of Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK—ANC armed wing] defied all dangers and death itself, to achieve these successes. The heroines and heroes who joined the great offensive for national emancipation and democracy are legion. Their actions will forever remain a fountain of inspiration for the generations that will be charged with the defence and further consolidation of our freedom, liberty and human rights. The names of the countless martyrs who sacrificed everything for the liberation of all our people are registered in the indelible record of our country's forward march across the boundaries that separate centuries. The united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa which will soon be our prize, will be the living tribute to their endeavours, courage and nobility of spirit. It will be the guarantee that their struggle was not in vain.

**Victory for All**

Today we speak of democratic elections, of liberation and of freedom, justice and peace because these millions dared to stand up, as they continue to do to this day, to say no to oppression, exploitation and war. The victory they sought was for all the people of our country. It was not their objective then, and is not our aim now, to produce a society of conquerors and the conquered. It was their aim then as it is our objective now, to liberate all and subjugate none.

When the celebrations come, they must therefore salute a common homecoming to a common homeland. They must pay tribute to our collective wisdom as South Africans. They must express joy in our common discovery of the national will which, forged in conflict, directed and enabled us to reach across the burning embers of that confrontation, to end the conflict.

The past year has seen us lay down important additional foundation stones for the edifice of freedom which we seek to build. I refer, in particular, to the milestones represented by the adoption of the transitional constitution and the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council as well as other structures charged with the task of preparing for the elections.

**Tribute to Martyrs**

What a cruel turn of history it has been that during the very year that we took these important strides forward, we lost such outstanding leaders of our people and important architects of the democratic victory, as Oliver Tambo and Chris Hani. To them and others who have lost their lives during this past year, especially those who have been cut down as a result of the continuing political violence, we reiterate our homage. We pledge to them that we shall forever remain loyal to the cause for which they laid down their lives.

**Free and Fair Elections**

During this year, as a country and a people, we must discharge the common responsibility we share of ensuring that each and everyone of our people freely exercises his or her hard-won right to elect a government of his or her choice. Acting together, we must ensure that the people continue, in practice, to be their own liberators by participating in elections that are truly free and fair.

The litmus test both of our democratic credentials, individually and collectively, and the genuineness of the democratic order, must be whether the elections are in fact free and fair. All the necessary conditions must therefore be created to ensure that all voters, in the towns and the countryside, participate in the elections and participate without spoiling their ballot papers. We must therefore all consider it our national task to organise so that every eligible voter has the necessary means of identification, that each voter knows how to vote and that each voter reaches a voting station during the election days.

Equally important, it is our common national task to guarantee that no voter is intimidated such that either he or she does not participate in the election or votes in a manner contrary to what his or her conscience and conviction dictates.

**Stop the Blood-Letting**

Of central importance is the issue of political violence. The imperative of peace demands that the carnage must



end. The democratic transition and human decency demand that the blood-letting must stop. The time has come that the people should judge the killers for what they are—murderers who must be punished according to their just deserts, assassins whom the voters must reject as the very enemies of democracy, purveyors of death who cannot be allowed to assume power through terror.

From the very beginning of the establishment of the new democracy, let us therefore make it clear that what underwrites the permanence of that democracy is our common commitment to peace. We must not permit anyone to use force to deny the unfettered exercise of the will of the people, regardless of the arms the enemies of democracy bear and regardless of the brutality of their terror. Together we must bring to naught the evil intentions of the enemies of democracy and peace, whose callous actions have already resulted in the loss of the lives of thousands of innocent people.

#### **Resistance to Change**

There are some who, out of fear for the future or too blind an attachment to the past, seek to stop what is just and inevitable, through force of arms. The very point we have reached after three centuries of conflict and confrontation and a determined resistance to change, speaks of the futility of this project.

The question that history confronts us with is not whether South Africa shall be a democratic country. The question that the opponents of change force onto the national agenda is whether that democratic order will come after a conflict that will have turned our country into a wasteland.

The reality must be accepted by all of us that change is the basic condition for our existence as a country, for our survival as a people, for the achievement of peace, justice, prosperity and stability for all.

On this historic occasion in the life of our country, we therefore call on those who yearn for the false stability of injustice to understand this fully. They should learn that their own survival, their capacity to live as human beings, depends on change and not the maintenance of an intolerable status quo or the reversion to a forgotten past. We say to them that they, too, must become part of the collective wisdom of all our people, out of which has been born the realisation that we share a common destiny which we must shape together, as equals.

#### **Common Destiny**

The forthcoming elections are not just about the demise of the old order. They begin a process by which the old must yield to the new. They constitute the first step of our entry into the modern political world with its concepts and practices of democracy, fundamental human rights and equality among the peoples without discrimination on grounds of gender, race, colour or belief.

The elections will move our country into a new epoch, enabling all of humanity to take the last step to close the chapter of colonialism which was first imposed on Africa with the establishment of the Portuguese colonial empire, five hundred years ago.

#### **Government of the People**

In our fifth month this year, our country will be ruled by a government born out of this new epoch. This will be a government which, for the first time in our history, will justly claim authority because it will be based on the will of the people. Its central task will be the transformation of South Africa into a true example of what constitutes the modern world.

The first challenge of that interim government of national unity will be to begin the process of dismantling apartheid and transforming South Africa into a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist country. To dismantle apartheid means to return South Africa to the hands of all her people. This is the fundamental thrust that must inform the programme of reconstruction and development which this government will have to implement.

The old order has plunged our country into a general crisis affecting all spheres of human endeavour. As a result of the policies representative of an old epoch, the economy has failed to feed all our people. It has failed to house them and to provide them with jobs. It has failed to provide them with good education, to give them access to good health services—in short, to provide them with an acceptable and improving quality of life.

South Africa's relations with the world economy continue to be characterised by its colonial origins, resulting in dependence on the export of raw materials and agricultural products and an inability to compete effectively in terms of modern industrial products. The state institutions lack legitimacy and are not accepted by the overwhelming majority of our people as being dedicated to ensuring the public good. Rather they are seen as seats of injustice, affected by rampant corruption, structured and programmed to serve a tiny minority at the expense of the majority.

#### **Culture of Violence**

Fear of death and injury continue to stalk our land. No one, old or young, black or white, in the towns and the countryside, feels safe. The old order, which could only survive on the basis of violence and brute force, has infused our society with a culture of violence. We are today reaping the fruits of that heritage in the form of massive criminal violence, including the abuse of women and children, violence within families as well as political thuggery and terrorism.

History has blessed our country with a nation made up of people with different colours and cultures. The old order sought to use this reality, which should be a source of joy and strength, as an instrument for the perpetuation and entrenchment of injustice, oppression and exploitation.

As a consequence of the encouragement of a destructive racial and ethnic chauvinism, we are today faced with some in our midst who would seek to undermine the process of reconciliation and nation building by appealing to dangerous and primitive instincts of racial and ethnic exclusiveness.

#### **Injustice to Women**

We have also inherited a social structure and social mores which have condemned the women of our country to the ranks of the most oppressed and exploited. This has meant the all-round and sustained suppression of half of our population to the grave detriment not only of the women themselves but to our country as a whole. This grave injustice has been codified into law, justified by an appeal to tradition and sustained by a crude ideology which trumpets the superiority of the male over the female.

#### **South Africa Belongs to All Who Live in It**

The old order we shall replace has also damaged and undermined our country's relations with the rest of the world. South Africa became the seat of aggression and destabilisation, inflicting enormous damage on the countries of southern Africa. The loss of our independence and, later, South Africa's rightful isolation by the nations of the world, have produced a set of relations which became part of and an expression of the general crisis produced by the persistence of a social and political system whose time had long passed.

In this year of liberation, the people of South Africa must insist that the new government will only earn their trust and respect if it engages in a serious and determined programme to end this general crisis by returning our country to all its people, so that we can truly say that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, both black and white.

#### **Reconstruction and Development**

Many things will therefore have to be done to rebuild the economy. These measures must ensure that this economy serves the interests of all our people, enabling us to raise the living standards of the poor. At the same time, it must attain high and sustainable rates of growth. Furthermore, steps will have to be taken so that our country's resources are allocated and distributed in such a way that we can begin to end the racial disparities in terms of the distribution of wealth, income and opportunity.

Many things will also have to be done to restructure the organs of government so that they are representative of all our people. All levels of government must serve the people and operate in a climate of transparency, public accountability and moral integrity. The ANC commits itself to these objectives.

#### **Peace a Priority**

The new government will also have to lead the offensive for peace, security and stability, building on what has been achieved through the National Peace Accord, the activities of the national peace keeping force and the peace struggle of the masses of the people themselves. This must include improving the socio-economic conditions of the people, rebuilding of the services responsible for the maintenance of law and order, and improving their relationship with the communities they serve.

We are confident that the members of Umkhonto We Sizwe, integrated into a new national defence force, will play a critical role in the achievement of these objectives.

Above all, we must draw the people themselves into a determined campaign to expunge the curse of violence from our society.

Through action, the women of our country should also ensure that they, the rest of our population and the new government focus on the fundamental question of the emancipation of women by addressing such matters as their socio-economic upliftment, raising their levels of education and training, ensuring their participation in decision-making structures and creating the conditions for their liberation from demobilisation by household chores.

Soon our country will take its rightful place among the nations. This process will give us the opportunity so to position ourselves that we can play our own role in the building of a world of peace, freedom and respect for human rights while establishing and strengthening a system of mutually beneficial relations with the peoples of the world, beginning with the countries of southern Africa.

#### **Rise to the Challenge**

Whatever the details of these programmes, we must ensure that within a relatively short period of time, our country emerges out of the crisis imposed upon it and becomes a true land of hope. This we will achieve if, as we must, we begin to build new houses, give better education to the youth, raise the standard of living of especially the poor, attend to the pressing environmental questions, strengthen the spirit of solidarity among all our people, ensure peace and security for the people and enable the people to govern.

In the fight for a healthy population, we must, among other things, halt the spread of HIV and AIDS, while treating its victims in a humane manner, based on the principles contained in the bill of rights. We still have a chance to arrest the proliferation of this pandemic.

Faced as we are with the terrible inheritance of massive unemployment, top priority must be given to the creation of jobs. Related to this, we will also have to adopt programmes to ensure that those who have been left behind by apartheid, are given the opportunity to catch

up and work side by side with the rest of their compatriots, as people of equal competence. This is the true essence of a policy of affirmative action.

The question of the protection and the development of children must also be given the emphasis and attention it deserves. The requisite resources will have to be allocated to meet the objectives which the whole world pursues for the promotion of the interests of the children.

The land hunger which affects many of our people must also be addressed. We are convinced that this can and must be done without threatening those who work the land today and help to feed the nation.

We must meet all these challenges as a people and not merely leave them to the government that we shall all have elected. Our success as a country and the very imperative of building a genuine democracy, require that all structures of civil society should themselves be involved in confronting these challenges. These structures, among them the civic organisations, are important instruments both of socio-economic development and democratic participation in reconstruction. We are confident that they will take timely measures to gear themselves to play this new role, in keeping with the aspirations of the millions they represent, for a decent standard of living, peace and stability. We therefore call on all sectors of our population to rise to the challenge and join hands for the remaking of our country into a common home that we can all be proud of.

#### **The Youth**

The challenge facing our youth is to remain at the forefront of the struggle for change. They must be among those in the vanguard of the important effort to ensure that the elections are free and fair and among those who must lead in rebuilding our country. They, who are the pride and the hope of our nation, also have a serious responsibility to prepare themselves through education and other means, so that they can both build and inherit a future of peace, democracy, prosperity and stability.

#### **Efforts of the Working People**

The prosperity which all our people deeply yearn for will come about as a result of the efforts of our working people, who have themselves been at the vanguard of the struggle to end the system of white minority rule. Continuing in that role, they too, under the leadership of their trade unions, have a responsibility to help create the conditions of democracy and peace which will ensure the creation of new jobs and implementation of the economic reconstruction programme, which are such a vital part of the process of building the new South Africa.

It is also critically important that the trade union movement should continue to make its contribution to the development of a national consensus with regard to the objective of building a prosperous economy which would end unemployment, provide a living wage for all, raise

levels of productivity and international competitiveness and ensure proper participation by workers in decision making at their places of work.

There are some among our working people who benefited from job reservation and racial discrimination in the past. Some of these continue to cling to a misguided hope that the old order can be restored. It remains the responsibility of the progressive trade union movement to join in the effort to persuade these that their fundamental interests can only be served by their full participation in the process of democratic change.

#### **Central Role of the Religious Community**

The religious community of our country has also played a central role in the struggle to achieve justice and peace for all our people. To these great patriots, to whom we reiterate our commitment to freedom of worship, we say that the goal you set yourselves, inspired by the humanist teachings of all the great faiths, has not yet been achieved.

In particular we believe that you have a central role to play in ensuring that the elections are free and fair, by paying especial attention to the questions of voter education and mobilisation and addressing the critical question of political violence. Similarly, an important responsibility rests on your shoulders to help ensure genuine reconciliation among all our communities and the strengthening of the ties that bind them as part of one human family. In addition, we believe that the religious community should gear itself to participate in the programme for reconstruction and development so that, through community based activities, it helps the ordinary people to escape from the terrible prison of poverty, deprivation and human degradation.

#### **Call to Traditional Leaders**

We would also like to make a special call to the traditional leaders, who have an important role to play in the new society. They, too, owe it to the country to ensure that those who fall under their jurisdiction are given every possibility to participate in the process of the peaceful transformation of our country. The new constitution has already given a place to these leaders of our people, reflecting the common recognition of the important role they must continue to play. That role demands of them that, as of old, they must continue to serve the interests of the people, in the spirit of our new democracy.

#### **Partnership With Business**

The business community, both black and white, constitutes an important sector of our society and a valuable asset in the historic effort to bring a better quality of life to all our people. We appeal to these compatriots themselves to play their part in building confidence in the future of our country. The critical and positive decisions which they take will impact on the welfare of the millions of our people as well as the success of the democratic



transition itself. We are committed to join hands with them in a partnership for progress and change, for peace and stability, economic growth, equity and prosperity for all, fully understanding that the public and private sectors are both important players in the battle to secure a better life for the people.

#### **Responsibility of Professionals**

A similar message goes to all the professionals of our country on whose hands falls the responsibility of ensuring that, in all fields, we become a country of excellence. Central to our success will be the contribution of all our educators. Inspired by the drive to banish ignorance and mediocrity, they must help the country to learn and learn again, regardless of whether one participates in adult education, the training of skilled workers or the preparation of specialists in pure science.

They must be in the forefront of a campaign to eliminate the scourge of illiteracy and to reestablish a culture of learning and teaching.

#### **Lessons From the Past**

We would further like to address a special message to all those who see themselves as leaders or representatives of any of the racial and ethnic groups of our country. To them all we say if anything is to be learnt at all from the last three centuries of our country's history, it is that all our peoples belong together. All efforts in the past to separate and divide them, to present them as having interests that are mutually exclusive and to prescribe different destinies for them, has led to conflict and war and the crisis from which our country is now striving to extricate itself.

None who has the genuine interests of any of these sectors of our population can condemn them to that proven past of pain and misery, derived from the false and dangerous concept of separate development or unique ethnic interests.

#### **Build One Nation**

We are greatly strengthened by the fact that, as part of the black oppressed, the coloured and Indian communities have rejected these notions and have therefore continued to stand on the side of freedom and a common nationhood. So also have many of our white compatriots come over to the vision of one non-racial South Africa, vindicating the positions of those whites who, however few in number, refused to be bribed into accepting white domination.

Let us therefore all join together to build our national unity, regardless of the colour of our skin, the language we speak at home and the religion we profess. Together we must do what our country and all its children cry out for—to build one nation, inspired by a common patriotism and love for the rich diversity of cultures which is our common heritage.

We would also like to make this call to all political formations in our country, that whatever the differences among them, however vigorously they will contest the election ahead of us, they share a common responsibility to rise above the merely partisan and sectarian. Together we must do everything that is necessary to ensure that the April elections are free and fair. Together, we must act in a way that will produce the united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa to which we all committed ourselves at the very beginning of the process of the multi-party negotiations.

#### **Hope for the Future**

We must all remain true to the agreements we have reached. We, for our part, reiterate our firm commitment to honour the accords arrived at during the process of negotiations.

The whole democratic movement of our country, including the Patriotic Front and the tripartite alliance, has the responsibility to lead our country, no longer as a movement of resistance, but as the historic force for change on whose shoulders rests the hope of the majority of our people for peace, democracy and a better life.

The ANC itself must continue to improve its capacity to serve the people. This will mean organisation and yet more organisation to enable us to continue to mobilise and lead. We must ensure that we continue to maintain contact with the masses of the people and respond to their needs and aspirations. All our members, in the branches, regions and nationally must continue to be motivated by the motto—we serve the people of South Africa!

We have, together, created the statutory organs that will take our country forward to its democratic future. These include the Transitional Executive Council, the Independent Electoral Commission, the Independent Media Commission and the Independent Broadcasting Authority. We extend our best wishes to all who serve on these important structures, pledge our support to them and commit ourselves to co-operate with them for the success of the common project.

We are confident that they will discharge their responsibilities in a fitting manner, conscious of the decisive consideration that theirs is not to serve a sectional or party interest but to create the conditions which will enable all our people to break out of their shackles.

#### **We Pay Tribute**

As we approach our day of liberation, we extend special word of gratitude to the millions of people throughout the world, the anti-apartheid movement, other popular organisations, governments and inter-governmental organisations all of whom have been an important motive force in moving our country forward to the modern age.

As part of the continent of Africa, we pay special homage to the OAU and the frontline and neighbouring states whose peoples made such great sacrifices in support of our liberation struggle. The new South Africa will play its role in the struggle for the all-round development of our continent as an equal partner with all other countries and a force for peace and stability. Their work, like ours, is also not yet done. We appeal to them to continue to contribute what they can to ensure a smooth transition to a democratic order and the rebuilding of South Africa into a country which they will be proud to describe as a friend and a reliable partner.

### **Racism Has No Future**

Here, on these southern shores of the African continent, all humanity has the possibility to produce a result which will confirm that racism has no future, that the domination of one people by another has no place in the new world, that it is possible for a multi-cultural society to thrive in a situation of peace and harmony and that the peoples of our continent have as much a capacity as any other to achieve an all-round human success.

Our salute to the world community and the expression of our gratitude for what it has done to emancipate all our people, will be the victory we shall all score by the establishment of a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa.

It will be represented by our deeds as a democratic country when we act in solidarity with those who are oppressed and despised and play our role in the common effort to create a new world order of justice, peace, human rights and prosperity for all.

### **The People Shall Govern!**

We extend our best wishes to all our people and assure them that what continues to motivate us is neither personal gain nor party interest. On our banners are inscribed the glorious words and the inviolate covenant—the people shall govern!

Compatriots: Now is the time for this noble objective to be fulfilled. Now is the time that we make a decisive break with the past. Now is the time that we join forces as South Africans to make our country free at last. As this historic year begins, let all our thoughts and actions celebrate this as the year of liberation for all South Africans.

Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika!

God Bless Africa!

### **Shots Fired During Slovo, Ramaphosa East Rand Tour**

*MB0901141294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 9 SAPA—Shots were fired during Joe Slovo's and Cyril Ramaphosa's tour of East

Rand townships on Sunday. South African Communist Party head Joe Slovo and African National Congress [ANC] chief negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa were whiskered [as received] away by bodyguards seconds after the shooting.

ANC bodyguards returned fire immediately but it is not known at this stage whether anyone was injured in the armed assault.

Initial reports indicated the shots were fired from the nearby Mazibuko hostel.

Reporters dove for cover, and a SAPA reporter on the scene said at least 40 rounds were fired.

Police helicopters were on the scene.

The tour, ironically was to "give impetus" to the peace process at Katlehong and Thokoza.

### **Further on Incident**

*MB0901162394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[By Jono Waters]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 9 SAPA—One journalist died and two were injured when shots were fired at a tour group to the East Rand led by South African Communist Party head Joe Slovo and African National Congress General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa. The dead journalist was identified as Abdul Shariff, a freelance photographer, by his colleagues on the scene of the shooting. He died of a bullet wound in the chest. His next-of-kin have not yet been informed.

Two SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] journalists were also injured in the shooting. TV news journalist Charles Moikanyang was shot in the hip and SABC radio news journalist Anthea Warner sustained a flesh wound.

Reporters at Natalspruit Hospital on the East Rand said another two civilians were injured in the shooting.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Brig Zirk Gouws said police had shot dead one man armed with an AK-47 and another armed man was wounded. One AK-47 assault rifle was recovered by the police.

Mr Ramaphosa and Mr Slovo were being briefed as they led the tour party, through the derelict Dikolale section of Katlehong when the shooting started at 3.45pm. A volley of shots appeared to come from the nearby Mazibuko and Kwesini hostels.

Bodyguards pushed the two leaders to the ground and then whisked them away. Some armed ANC members in the party returned fire.

Several journalists remained near the scene of the shooting, holed-up behind an abandoned house about 250m in front of the hostels. Local residents also taking

cover behind the house blamed police and Inkatha hostel residents for the attack. As the gunfire appeared to come closer, the group of journalists were advised by residents to take cover about six houses further back.

The singing from a Zionist Christian Church service nearby could be heard above the sporadic bursts of automatic and handgun fire. But, after the service ended and the worshippers poured out from under their corrugated iron shelter, they also were fired upon.

The situation remained tense and sporadic shooting continued well over an hour after the initial shots were fired.

Residents believed a police helicopter flying overhead was responsible for the continuing gunfire and they continuously dived for cover.

Several men were armed with AK-47 rifles. SABC radio news reports that five people were arrested and police also confiscated four AK-47 rifles after the attack. Brig Zirk Gouws said the men had been arrested after they had been observed carrying AK-47s by policeman in an overflying helicopter.

He said the police had not been approached by the SACP [South African Communist Party] or the ANC [African National Congress] to provide protection for the convoy before the shooting.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel was quick to react expressing his shock at the incident. "It is absolutely unforgivable that attacks should be made on the press, whose function is absolutely essential for the democratic process." He said this showed just how deeply the culture of intolerance and violence was rooted in certain East Rand townships.

#### ANC Notes Police Absence

MB0901200294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 94

[Text] A journalist was killed and two wounded when ANC/SACP [African National Congress/South African Communist Party] tour of Katlehong on the East Rand ended in tragedy today. Several residents were also injured when gunfire erupted from a nearby hostel. Jessica Pitchford reports that the visit was one of steps in a peace plan announced by the ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region on Thursday. Following visuals by (Mzima Dudi) and REUTERS:

[Begin recording] [Pitchford] We began our day in Katlehong with a visit to the hostels. Residents here denied recent allegations of abduction and killing. They showed us bullet scarred walls and said they were the victims. Very soon we were. In nearby Dikolale section TEC [Transitional Executive Council] members, Cyril Ramaphosa and Joe Slovo, with the ANC's Robert McBride and Carl Niehaus, surveyed war-ravaged homes.

Suddenly all hell broke loose. The shooting came from the nearby hostel. Self-defense units grabbed their guns. Journalists ducked for cover, but for some it was too late. Freelance photographer, Abdul Shariff, was killed. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] reporter, Charles Moikanyang, was shot in the hip.

[Moikanyang] It was a mad situation. I see one man coming and falling down, and when I try to look back at him, and then I felt the pain at the back, and then I fell down. I couldn't move. And people were now moving out of the area, and I was like worried that everybody is going to go out and leave me behind. Then I screamed to you, and you also screamed, and then fortunately you called people to come and help.

[Pitchford] Another SABC journalists, Anthea Warner, was slightly injured. The situation in Katlehong can perhaps best be described in the words of injured reporter, Charles Moikanyang.

[Moikanyang] Well it has been my feeling recently that Katlehong, Thokoza have become hopeless, and we didn't, you know, enjoy the thought of coming to do coverage of a story in this area, but it's all in the game. [end recording]

[Adrian Steed] Reporter Karen Kriel is at police headquarters in Johannesburg where a news conference is just being held on these shootings in Katlehong. Karen what do the police say?

[Kriel] Police say that three people have killed one person. [sentence as heard] They displayed four AK-47s they confiscated. The police are still uncertain whether the weapons confiscated belonged to hostel dwellers or residents that used them in self-defense. The police came under fire from journalists who were at the scene, who said they didn't see one single policeman, only a helicopter. In reply the police said they maintained a presence in the area, but were never requested by the ANC to accompany the tour.

[Steed] And Karen, after the attack Cyril Ramaphosa said, and I quote, the police must have known we were coming, we're just surprised and shocked that there was no attempt to have police presence and protection in the area. What did the police have to say about that?

[Kriel] Adrian, Brigadier Zirk Gouws said if a certain political party doesn't want the police to interfere, they don't. And in reaction to a question whether the police would not act in a potentially dangerous situation such as this one if they were not asked to do so, the police replied it depended on the situation.

[Steed] Thank you Karen.

**Mandela Interviewed on Violence, Economy, Politics***MB1001095094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Interview with ANC President Nelson Mandela by SABC presenter John Bishop, in the Johannesburg studio, on the Agenda Program—live]

[Text] [Bishop] Welcome back. Our promised interview with Mr. Nelson Mandela, the ANC [African National Congress] president, whose organization, I'm sure you know, has just celebrated its 82d birthday, and issued a major policy statement. As you probably also know all parties in the country are gearing up for their promised elections, and the papers are full of the contenders criticizing and attacking one another in print. But there has been a serious attack earlier today at Katlehong. When I welcome you Mr. Mandela I want to put that question to you?

[Mandela] Thank you.

[Bishop] Your comments on that—that Katlehong incident.

[Mandela] What happened today, to the secretary general of the ANC, and the chairman of the South African Communist Party [SACP], must be condemned in the strongest terms. It shows in a very clear manner how the people in that area live. I spoke to Mr. de Klerk today the moment Comrade Ramaphosa reported the incident to me, and he had promised to go into the matter and come back to me. I am meeting him on Tuesday morning, and I have got a specific proposal to make to him. If he does not act on that proposal, then South Africa is facing a crisis.

[Bishop] Can you give us any details of that?

[Mandela] It is better for me not to do so, and it will give him the opportunity of examining the proposal, and deciding what he should do about it, that he'll understand that we cannot allow a situation where a hostel has now become the center of the most blatant criminal action, and without the police doing anything. What is going to be of interest is what action the police are going to take. Are they going to raid the hostel? When are they going to do so? Will they in the course of that raid seize the illegal weapons in that hostel? Arrest the culprits? That is going to be very interesting.

[Bishop] Just to remind our viewers, if you've just tuned in, there's been a really awful attack at Katlehong earlier today. One journalist was killed, several were wounded, and it was the occasion when Mr. Slovo and Cyril Ramaphosa, and Carl Niehaus and others, were walking towards the area, to inspect the area. Is that it?

[Mandela] Yes, they went there to see for themselves how people in this area are living in the light of the accusations and counter-accusations that have been made. And I think that the public now has got an idea of

what is happening there, because the shooting started from the hostel without any provocation.

[Bishop] What about the argument, I think that there is an argument, that the ANC had constantly said they don't want the police around them when they go and visit the people. Is there anything in that argument?

[Mandela] There is no excuse for the police not doing their duty of maintaining law and order.

[Bishop] They were told about the...

[Mandela, interrupting]...Whether we want the police to be with us or not is irrelevant. The police should not allow any people to fire at innocent residents going about with their normal duties.

[Bishop] I think they were in fact informed. Were they? Some of your people told me earlier...

[Text] [Mandela] On Friday the Regional Executive Committee of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area informed the police. Even quite apart from that it was well publicized that the secretary general and the chairman of the South African Communist Party were visiting the area. If the police did not know that they were visiting then they are not worth to be policemen.

[Bishop] Well, of course, we have no police here, so we better not keep it one-sided I think. Could I just leave it for you at the moment? You are going to see everybody of course, soon, about this, and leave this incident and move on to the general question of violence in the country?

[Mandela] You're welcome.

[Bishop] Thank you. What are we going to do, Mr. Mandela? First of all, can I suggest that all parties perhaps should stop accusing each other? Is it possible to come to that kind of agreement?

[Mandela] Before I answer your question, I want to state very clearly that whatever I'm going to say, my approach to problems, my conduct and my statements are influenced by the objective of building a new South Africa, of urging all leaders of various political formations to join in trying to build a new South Africa. I'm interested in stability both politically and economically so that we can attract investment in our country, because without those investments we are unable to make the breakthrough which all of us desire. I am, therefore, going to say that you can't avoid discussing the policies of other political parties which are involved in the election. It happens all over the world and South Africa is no exception. But the point is that whatever we say must be influenced by the idea of building a new South Africa and uniting our people.

[Bishop] Have you got anything to give us tonight about stopping the violence? I mean if you had the opportunity to put it in a nutshell and fix it, what would you do?



[Mandela] Well, we are not the government, you must understand. The task of maintaining law and order is that of the government, not of the ANC. We have no state power, we have no arms, we have no caspurs, and violence can only be effectively addressed by people who have these means. But within our capacity we have tried, to the best of our ability, as an organization to support the efforts which are made by a wide variety of organizations for peace. We will continue to do so, and that is why we are talking to all political parties—those inside the negotiation process and those who stand outside because we want to avoid any danger of a civil war in this country.

[Bishop] Well, that's taken as is, but it's also said by some of your critics that some of the SDUs [self-defense units], some of those young men have run out of control. You see in the headlines: Mafia groups, maverick young men, SDUs out of the control of the ANC. Comment?

[Mandela] The problem about the SDUs only occurred within the last six months. People have been dying long before that. You must remember that we are dealing with a government which has a culture of intolerance. Freedom fighters have been dying since the early 60s. There are no less than about 200 people who have died in police custody from the 60s and a statement which was made by the late Dr. Gluckman, who had the opportunity to deal with these cases, a number of other freedom fighters like Neil Argot and Richard Turner, the Goniwes, all these were killed long before we had any complaint about the SDU. The complaint against the SDU is made primarily by the government and the National Party in order to divert attention from their own criminal negligence.

[Bishop] But not entirely. Haven't you come and said, at least the ANC came out and said and admitted that some of those SDUs are out of control?

[Mandela] No, you must put the matter in proper context. We have had the courage and honesty to say to the public that we have problems with SDUs, but you must understand that the SDUs are a community-based organization to protect the masses of the people after the government has failed to do its duty, and after the people have lost their belongings. They have come out in order to provide some measure of protection to the community.

[Bishop] I think that's generally known, but it's been suggested that now you should instruct—if that's the word—some of your very senior men, perhaps in Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] who have high profiles to go in there and sort it out.

[Mandela] We have been there sorting things out. Last Tuesday we had that 10-hour meeting with the SDUs in that area, involving not only the ANC but the South African Communist Party, COSATU [Congress of South

African Trade Unions], the mass democratic movement, and I ask you, what has the government done to address the question of violence?

[Bishop] Before we move away from this violence, the Heidelberg massacres, the continuing attacks on civilians, the ever rising crime rate. Again I ask: What can we do?

[Text] [Mandela] We are against any form of terrorism, and what has happened recently in connection with the tavern attacks is a matter that is going to be discussed by the Transitional Executive Council [TEC]. We are against any form of thuggery, and we have condemned it publicly in the strongest terms.

[Bishop] The TEC now has some muscle, if I can use that [pauses] I mean it is an established organization, and you've been addressing the question of violence, I think. We are talking about a national peacekeeping force, we are talking about an integrated SAP-SADF [South African Police-South African Defense Force], Umkhonto we Sizwe, and other groups. How far off are we from that, because it strikes me...

[Mandela, interrupting] Before I deal with that, let me just tell you about the report which was made by the commissioner of police from Natal, a report which has been tabled before the TEC. In that report he mentions that before the festive season he drew the attention of the government to the instability in Natal and felt that because the migrants were going back to Natal, this might create problems and aggravate the whole question of violence. He also got a legal opinion from senior council which showed that the South African Police can go into Natal and into the homelands without any restrictions. They are free to do so.

[Bishop] Legally?

[Mandela] Legally. And he also went further and identified areas where the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the kwaZulu police were responsible for this violence, and he mentioned that there was a self-defense unit in one area which was alleged also to be involved in violence, but he was honest and he said that there was no concrete evidence to support this allegation. Now that is a statement from a commissioner of police in Natal. And you must, therefore, look at the whole question of the SDUs from the point of view that we are facing an extraordinary situation where the government is working with criminals in order to destabilize the people in that region.

[Bishop] Let's leave that now but stay in that region and ask you, when are you and Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi going to fix things up?

[Mandela] Well, I have met Chief Buthelezi on three different occasions. I have done everything in my power to persuade him to come back and negotiate with us. But it is a false premise to think that this violence can be addressed by two people meeting. In no government in a

country anywhere in the world will a government refrain from taking steps to maintain law and order and rely on two individuals. You don't find that anywhere. It is the task of the government to ensure that violence is stopped and that the slaughter of innocent people is immediately addressed by the government and settled.

[Bishop] Do you still say that you will go ahead with the elections regardless of whether the Freedom Alliance is on board?

[Mandela] We will persuade the Freedom Alliance to join in negotiations and to take part in the election.

[Bishop] Can you do that?

[Mandela] I am discussing with the ultra right. I have met General Viljoen, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, Mr. Dries Bruwer, and I am discussing the whole question of the violence, their demand for a separate volkstaat [national state] and their participation in the election. I do so because it is absolutely necessary for all sections of our population, for all national groups to speak with one voice on the major national issues facing the country.

[Bishop] Just seven minutes left, I have so much to ask you Mr. Mandela. Let's talk about the possibility that your party will probably, might—whatever the expression is—win the election. Let's make the presumption that you do. What kind of a South Africa, as far as the economy, will we have? You have done away with the idea of nationalization, but we hear a lot of talk about redistribution of wealth, a wealth tax and so forth. So what can be expected in that area?

[Mandela] We are not concerned with labels. Our primary object is to address the social, economic problems facing our people, the question of unemployment which is 50 percent of the economically active population of the country, lack of housing, lack of education and medical facilities, and that is our object. That must be done by ensuring that the resources of the country are equally available to all South Africans irrespective of color or creed, and that is what we intend doing.

[Bishop] But that requires money, doesn't it? And some economists are saying it requires free market style generated money, no more talk of a Marxist-Lenin command economy. Comment?

[Mandela] We have never talked about a Marxist economy as the African National Congress. The people who say that we were once committed to a Marxist economy are either saying so because of ignorance or out of malice. Our concern is not to adopt any pattern from any other country. It is to address the real problems facing our country, and these are the problems I have referred to. We are already as a political organization far advanced in seeing organizations like the International Monetary Fund with whose president I met in September this year [as heard]. We have met the World Bank on several occasions to discuss the question of resources to be able to address this problem. I have met

presidents like Mr. Bill Clinton, Prime Minister Major, President Mitterand and all of them I'm discussing questions, among others, of resources so that we can address the problems I have referred to.

[Bishop] What are the assurances you are giving these top people about the economy? Are you saying don't worry, investment in, profit out, no problem?

[Mandela] We are briefing them on the steps that we have taken to attract investments. I have pointed out to them that in May 1992 we issued an investment guide in which we guaranteed all investors against the confiscation of their properties. Secondly, that they will be entitled to repatriate their profit and dividends and that if an investor sold his business activities in the country, he will be entitled to repatriate them.

[Bishop] Sorry, I've got to rush everything up, so much to ask. Quickly, the question of freedom of expression and in particular the control of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]. It's been said in certain quarters that the ANC now controls the SABC, that the National Party controlled it before, now it's the ANC. Does it control the SABC?

[Mandela] I don't think so. This is a board that was set up by an independent selection panel composed of South Africans of the highest integrity. They are not members of the ANC, and they could not set up a board which is composed of members of the ANC.

[Bishop] But they are pointing to three prominent and highly professional people who are closely connected to the ANC and who've just joined the SABC. Comment?

[Mandela] Well, I think that as far as I'm aware, if you are talking about the three persons that I know, they have been selected because of their merit; not because of association with any political organization.

[Bishop] To cut it short, you wouldn't [changes thought] Let's say you were the leader of the country in three or four months, you wouldn't lift the phone and tell news editors and other people what to do?

[Mandela] The democratic culture is very much entrenched in the African National Congress. We believe in an independent media because we would like to look at the media as a mirror to see how we are functioning, and to control the media would be contrary to the fundamental principles of democracy, and it is for that that we have attacked the National Party's control of the SABC.

[Bishop] Moving to another matter very quickly in the time left. The Afrikaners, what is wrong if a group of Afrikaners sincerely want to move away and live on their own?

[Mandela] We are against ethnic solutions.

[Bishop] Why?

[Mandela] We have fought the bantustans system, and we have now overthrown that system. Even the Nationalist government which was the only government which recognized the bantustans has now agreed, and a clause has been entrenched in our constitution that all the bantustans, all the homelands—self-governing and independent—must now be reincorporated into South Africa. If we made an exception and gave in to the demand of the Afrikaners for a volkstaat [national state], we would be reopening the same thing. All the bantustans would put forward similar claims and you will break up South Africa into a number of different political entities which would destroy our economy.

[Bishop] Just a few seconds left. What kind of message would you send now at this point in our history?

[Mandela] We would like the spirit of reconciliation to be accepted by all South Africans.

[Bishop] Not revenge?

[Mandela] No. We have made the point very clearly that we are not here for retribution. We are here to try and contribute to the building of a new South Africa.

[Bishop] Mr. Mandela, thank you very much indeed for coming along. Need I say that was Nelson Mandela of the Africa National Congress? Thanks for joining us and staying with us. Good night.

[Mandela] Good night.

#### **Mandela Submits Proposal on Violence to De Klerk**

*MB0901202094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1957 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 9 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela interviewed by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV's Agenda said he had spoken to President F W de Klerk about Sunday's Kattlehong shooting. He said he had made a specific proposal on dealing with violence ahead of their Tuesday talks.

"If he does not act on that proposal, then South Africa is facing a crisis," he said. He declined to give details.

But he added: "We cannot allow a situation where a hostel has become the centre of the most blatant criminal action and without the police doing anything."

#### **ANC Leader Says No Homeland for Afrikaners**

*MB0901201294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1954 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 9 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela reiterated on Sunday his organisation would not grant the Afrikaners demand for a separate homeland [volkstaat]. He said in

a SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] television interview such a move would lead to other ethnic groups demanding their own separate entities and the break up the country.

"(We) will be breaking up South Africa into a number of different political entities which will destroy the economy," he said. "We are against an ethnic solution," he said, adding granting Afrikaners their demand for a volkstaat would inspire other groups whose homelands have been reincorporated into South Africa presenting similar claims.

But he said he was continuing talks with Conservative Party and Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] leaders discussing their demands for self-determination. He also said his organisation would press ahead with efforts to persuade the Freedom Alliance to take part in the forthcoming elections.

The Inkatha Freedom Party has announced it will not take part.

Asked to state his message to South Africans, Mr Mandela called for reconciliation. "We would like a spirit of reconciliation to be accepted by all South Africans. We are not here for retribution, we are here to try to contribute to the building of a new South Africa," said Mr Mandela.

#### **IFP Central Committee 'Definitely' Not in Election**

*MB0701190694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Text] We have just received the news that the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] Central Committee has decided the party will definitely not take part in the 27 April election. It will also not participate in any structure of the transitional government.

The Central Committee reiterated during its meeting at Ulundi that it will not participate in the Transitional Executive Council [TEC], nor will it recognize any decisions by the TEC. According to the IFP, it will only reconsider its stance when its constitutional proposals, as contained in the Freedom Alliance's document of 19 December, is accepted by the negotiating council.

#### **NP, ANC React**

*MB0801064694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] The National Party [NP] and the ANC [African National Congress] have indicated in separate statements that there are limits to the extent that they are prepared to go in their negotiations with the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the Freedom Alliance. The statements were issued in reaction to the decision by the IFP Central Committee that the party will not take part in the April election unless the constitutional demands by the Alliance are met.



The NP said it was prepared to consider the proposals by the IFP and the Alliance on merit, but that it would not be intimidated in the process. The party said it appeared that the IFP and the Alliance were turning towards blackmail, and there was a strong likelihood of the two organizations painting themselves into a corner.

The ANC said its executive committee would discuss the matter next Friday if the IFP informed the ANC of its decision formally. The ANC said although it remained committed to negotiations with all parties, there was no chance of the election being postponed. The organization said the reasonable demands in the joint document signed by the ANC, the government, and the IFP could end the present deadlock.

The IFP Central Committee said in a statement that if its demands were not met, it would not take part in the elections, liaise with the new parliamentary or provincial councils, participate in the Transitional Executive Council [TEC], nor accept TEC decisions. The IFP considered the reintroduction of double ballot papers as nonnegotiable.

#### General Conference Slated for 29-30 Jan

*MB0801114894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006  
GMT 08 Jan 94*

[Text] Ulundi Jan 8 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] announced on Saturday it will hold a special general conference at the end of this month. The central committee decided on Friday to hold the conference on January 29 and 30, according to a statement from the office of party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The IFP Central Committee said on Friday the organization will not participate in forthcoming elections unless certain conditions are met. The decision has been criticised by the National Party and the African National Congress.

#### ANC's Natal Region Comments

*MB0801123094 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100  
GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] Natal Midlands region has joined the chorus of criticism against Inkatha's decision not to take part in the election. Midlands spokesman Blade Nzimande says the decision is the most direct warning that the IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] way forward in the transition process is going to be waging war in Natal.

Nzimande says the IFP decision, made at its Central Committee meeting yesterday, is the most serious threat to the transition process. The Midlands spokesperson says what is even more serious is the fact that the IFP is placing the fate of the oppressed majority in the hands of the right wing.

Nzimande also says all those in Inkatha who are for national liberation and democracy should abandon the IFP and join forces with democracy.

#### ANC's Sexwale Comments

*MB0801175494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1456  
GMT 8 Jan 94*

[By Mike Phalatse]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 8 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] decision to boycott the April 27 election was a signal that they are prepared for more violence, African National Congress [ANC] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] chairman Tokyo Sexwale said on Saturday. Mr Sexwale was addressing thousands of supporters at the ANC's 82nd anniversary celebrations at Orlando Stadium in Soweto.

He said the ANC was, even at this late stage, prepared to call on members of the IFP to dissociate themselves from their leadership and join the ANC. "Away with violence, we say come back (Chief Mangosuthu) Buthelezi. Don't take us to Angola, Somalia and Ireland. You were once a member of the ANC Youth League, so you will be more than welcome to come back. "We say to Buthelezi that our people's blood will remain in his hands. Stop the violence because we don't want to bury people anymore," Mr Sexwale said.

He went on to describe the freedom alliance as a "fascist alliance".

Mr Sexwale said the ANC was against poverty, unemployment and was going to bury these by winning the April election.

"Away with the (President F W) de Klerk government. When April 27 comes, we should all be ready to vote. That election will be an election for victory, democracy and self-determination. It is an election that will make Africans take over the country," he said.

Mr Sexwale said people should go out of their way to teach uneducated people about voting.

Meanwhile AP reports that Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring, on the first official visit by an Irish minister to South Africa, stood next to ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu during the singing of the African anthem, "God Bless Africa." He arrived in South Africa earlier on Saturday.

#### AZAPO To Target 'Hostile Media;' Campaign Posters

*MB0801205294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2004  
GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 8 SAPA—Election posters of the National Party [NP] and Democratic Party [DP] will be removed from all black townships, the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] said on Saturday. About

500 AZAPO central Wits [Witwatersrand] region members also decided at a meeting in Dobsonville, Soweto, that "hostile media" would be targeted and that an anti-election drive would soon be started.

The meeting vowed to remove any NP or DP poster found in black townships, saying that it was "undemocratic and opportunistic for oppressors to organise among the oppressed people of Azania". The DP and NP should put up their posters in white areas, the meeting resolved. It was further decided that the newly formed campaign committee would conduct "house-to-house voter education" in Alexandra and Bekkersdal.

From next week the committee will also be visiting Lenasia, Eldorado Park, greater Soweto, Mohlakeng, Kagiso to introduce AZAPO's anti-election campaign. The region further resolved to take "immediate action against hostile media... by all means necessary". No specific newspaper or news organisation was mentioned.

The meeting also called for the immediate release of all detained Azanian Liberation Army cadres.

#### **ANC Provincial Premier Candidates To Study Abroad**

*MB0801185394 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 8 Jan 94 p 2*

[Text] The ANC plans to send its candidates for the nine provincial premierships to Canada and the United States to study how their counterparts conduct government, ANC [African National Congress] constitutional and legal director Zola Skweyiya said yesterday. The ANC candidates—who are assured of provincial premierships if the ANC wins the April 27 election—are expected to learn from the experiences of Canadian provincial premiers and US state governors.

Skweyiya was outlining the ANC's attempts to train a corps of civil servants to assume key posts in a post-election administration. He said about 100 civil servants had already been trained in the UK, US and Canada, and that the ANC was engaged in several public administration-related training programmes. Potential civil servants were also being hosted in southern African states.

The ANC had also begun training a parliamentary unit that would advise Cabinet Ministers and the president. The unit's members would study the functioning of federal parliaments in the US, Canada and Germany. Methods of constitutional arbitration in federal states were also being studied.

Skweyiya said the ANC was collating curricula vitae of people it intended sending for specialised training and had thrown its net as wide as possible to include people who did not necessarily support the ANC.

#### **ANC, PAC to Register as Parties Before Election**

*MB0801123894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] have said that they will register as political parties before the 27 April election. They announced this yesterday in response to reports that they were not going to register, because they wanted to take part in the election as liberation movements.

#### **Western Cape Election List Released**

*MB0801144394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1221 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Cape Town Jan 8 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] western Cape regional chairman Dr Allan Boesak may still be elected premier of the region despite his poor showing on the region's list of candidates for the provincial legislature. Regional secretary Lerumo Kalako said on Saturday Dr Boesak was one of the front-runners for the regional premiership by virtue of his position as regional chairman of the ANC, a post to which he was recently unanimously re-elected.

He dismissed as "mischievous" reports that Dr Boesak had suffered a setback in his bid to head the western Cape regional government and said the order of appearance on the list did not influence a candidate's chances for the premiership. Mr Kalako said the ANC's western Cape region had invited nominations for the premiership from all its structures and affiliates and would elect a candidate before the movement's national election list conference on January 15.

The region's lists of nominees to the National Assembly and the provincial legislature were released at a press conference at the University of the Western Cape [UWC] on Saturday.

Dr Boesak's name is 12th on the provincial list and fourth on the list of candidates for the National Assembly.

The regional list is headed by Executive Committee member Ms Zou Kota, followed by REC [regional executive committee] colleagues Cameron Dugmore, Vincent Diba, Lerumo Kalako, Johnny Issel, Hilda Ndude, Chris Nissen, Ebrahim Rasool and National Executive Committee member Reggie September.

Others nominated for the regional parliament are Dr Boesak's former wife, Dorothy; former ANC western Cape secretary Tony Yengeni; NEC members Dullah Omar, Trevor Manuel and Albie Sachs; ANC-aligned MPs Jan van Eck and Jannie Momberg; Mrs Adelaide Tambo, widow of late ANC Chairman Oliver Tambo; Peninsula Technikon Rector Franklin Sonn and academics Rob Davies and Colin Bundy.

Topping the list of nominees for the national assembly is civil rights lawyer and ANC regional spokesman on constitutional affairs Johnny de Lange. His name is followed by that of South African Municipal Workers' Union leader Salie Manie; ANC constitutional negotiator Dullah Omar; Dr Boesak; Mr Yengeni; trade unionist Daniel Oliphant; regional office-bearers Vincent Diba, Lerumo Kalako and Zou Kota and UWC Professor Rob Davies.

Other names on the national list are NEC [National Executive Committee] members Kader Asmal, Thozamile Botha and Trevor Manuel; SA Democratic Teachers' Union general secretary Randall van den Heever; ANC MP David Dalling; Mrs Dorothy Boesak and Labour Party MPs Ken Lategan and James Swiegielaar.

ANC regional head of information and publicity Bulelani Ngcuka said the ANC had "made every attempt" to inform those nominated. "We have tried our best to contact everyone, but it could be that there are one or two names on the list who have not yet been consulted. There is, however, still an opportunity for people to withdraw their names if they do not wish to be nominees."

Mr Kalako said both lists were still subject to adjustment, particularly with regard to the "affirmative action principle" that women should make up one-third of the candidates. The region would also try to ensure that all communities and social sectors, such rural people, were fairly represented in its lists of nominees.

### Right Wing Preparing Defenses at Radio Pretoria

MB0801130594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1206 GMT 08 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 8 SAPA—White mineworkers set up military-type fortifications around Radio Pretoria on Saturday to repel possible moves by government forces to close down the transmitter. Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front, AVF] spokesman Stephen Maninger said about 300 members of the rightwing mineworkers union assisted in digging trenches and vehicle traps and piling up bullet-proof sandbags around the station at Donkerhoek, east of Pretoria.

Cmdt Piet le Roux, of the Pretoria Boer Commando Group, who is in charge of security at the site, said on Saturday if all peaceful measures had been exhausted, "when it comes to the push, we will fight".

Cmdt Willem Ratte, sought by the police for his part in the Schanskop Fort Siege, on Saturday reportedly assisted in training Boer Commando members to repel any attack by police or defence force members on the station. The training session took place near the Radio Pretoria caravan site, but reporters were barred from the area.

The chairman of the broadcaster's management committee, Dominee Mossie van den Berg, also arrived to express his appreciation to the miners. He said he would meet Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte on Monday to discuss the further extension of the station's temporary broadcasting licence, although the authority to issue such licences will soon be vested in the independent broadcasting authority.

Meanwhile, station personnel said repeater stations extending the station's FM signal to other parts of the Transvaal were being planned. At Brits, the first repeater transmitter was due to come on line on Saturday. Local communities would assume responsibility for the repeater towers and transmitters, carrying Radio Pretoria's service to more listeners around the province.

Cmdt Le Roux said any efforts to shut down the station would initially be opposed on legal grounds. Thereafter, tens of thousands of unarmed civilians would be called on to form a human wall around the station and protect it by means of passive resistance. "Because of the freedom of speech principle, we hope there will be an international outcry if they try to snuff us out. But passive resistance has its limitations, and if the government tries to take advantage of this, we will fight."

An unidentified sympathizer bought four armoured watchtower units from Escom, and donated them to the station. They will be erected on the corners of the station's razor-wire-protected premises.

Cmdt Le Roux conceded the station could not repel any conventional military onslaught in the long run. There would be a battle between thousands of soldiers and "bloodshed on a big scale", he said. But if the rightwing lost this battle, a new phase of guerrilla warfare and sabotage may dawn on the country, observers say.

Cmdt Le Roux estimated the assets at the station at about R[and]2-million.

On Saturday morning, broadcaster Johannes van der Walt, a former SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] newsreader, was on duty in the mobile studio, parked on a hot, dusty koppie at Donkerhoek. An endless stream of visitors arrived at the studio, some bringing refreshments and old Afrikaans records to add to the station's collection. Some camped at the caravan site for R10 a day, but they asked a guard not allow television crews into the area for the sake of their peace and privacy.

### South African Press Review for 8 Jan

MB0801154394

[Editorial Report]

### SATURDAY STAR

Time for TEC To Act—"The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] must act now to ensure that Transkei co-operates fully with the police in investigating last



week's massacre at the Heidelberg Tavern in Cape Town—or risk severe damage to its credibility,” an editorial in the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 8 January on page 8 notes. The TEC, which is “supposed to embody the progress reached at the talks, remains silent, leaving this critical issue suspended in the hot air generated by the SAP’s [South African Police] increasingly heated allegations against Transkei and [Transkei military leader] Holomisa’s absurd demands for an independent inquiry conducted solely by foreigners.” The TEC is “not being asked to condone another raid on Transkei,” but “to deliver the accountable, flexible and responsive government that the negotiators kept promising” as South Africans “worry about killers being caught, not what political points are scored by whom.”

### BEELD

Secret Vote a Cornerstone of Democracy—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 4 January points out in a page 8 editorial: “One issue which continues to feature in the country’s political debate is that of a secret ballot. It is a cornerstone of democracy, because only if voters know that they can make a free choice at the polling booth can there be any talk of a truly fair election. Unfortunately our tradition of violence and intimidation serves as a weapon in the political arsenal.” “Add to this a huge new voter corps which is still politically unsophisticated, and it becomes clear that the ideal of a free election is threatened by threats, superstition, and distorted information.” “Just how important this matter is has again been underlined by claims that members of the African National Congress’ military wing are joining the National Party [NP] and the Democratic Party.” BEELD continues: “The very fact that the NP is not prepared to say who, and how many, of them have joined its ranks is another indication that our political climate is not healthy. The more open the process, the easier it would be to separate fact from propaganda. No matter how strong the urge for power, political parties owe it to South Africa to create a culture of moral competition. It is as strong a guarantee as a new constitution.”

Police Deaths ‘Unaffordable’—“Last year alone 260 South African policemen died violently—people who, in the combating of crime, have become the victims of that crime,” notes a second editorial on page 8 of the same issue of BEELD. For a force working under extremely difficult conditions, this “slaughter is unaffordably high. It is a fact that the police have an unenviable and dangerous task, because it does not always involve only the combating of crime. More and more they find themselves in the crossfire of power-hungry political groups to whom human lives, including those of policemen, have become very cheap.” “It is difficult to understand why the communities refuse to help the police. Their refusal leads to a chain reaction which eventually boomerangs, because it feeds anarchy and promotes the climate of violence. In the end it is not only the police, but the community and the country as a whole who suffer under the chaos created by these criminals.”

Siting of Parliament Already a Serious Debate—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 5 January says in a page 10 editorial: “One of the most sensitive political debates in South Africa is that of the siting of Parliament in a new dispensation. At the moment it is still a whispered debate, but it is already being seriously talked about. Chances are that none of the major parties would like to bring this issue out into the open. An election campaign is on the go, and with the important emphasis which regional parliaments will be given, parties would certainly not wish to disturb or harm regional interests.” It is a fact, adds BEELD, “that the advantages and disadvantages of two capitals—Cape Town the legislative and Pretoria the administrative—are already being studied in political, economic, and diplomatic circles. The ANC [African National Congress] has confirmed that some of its officials are in favor of moving Parliament, and within the ruling party the matter has sometimes also been discussed unofficially. We do not wish to set in motion an emotional debate because we believe that the election campaign must deal with fundamental issues,” but “we do await the eventual debate on this vital issue.”

Right Channels Not Followed with Transkei—A second editorial in the 5 January edition argues that: “In the light of what has taken place in the past, one would expect the police to be very careful when they accuse Transkei’s Major General Bantu Holomisa.” “For quite some time now efforts have been made to prove that the general allows his country to be used as a springboard for terrorist attacks on South Africa.” Until now all these efforts have boomeranged. The worst instance was the defense force raid on a so-called base of the Pan-Africanist Congress’ military wing in Umtata. Now it is being alleged that the police know exactly where the suspects of the Cape Town tavern attack are, but that they can do nothing because these people are hiding in Transkei. On the surface it would seem that this sensitive matter is being mishandled. It looks as though the correct channels were not followed to remove the stumbling blocks. Gen. Holomisa has offered his full cooperation in the investigation. Accept the offer, let justice take its course, and bring the guilty to book.”

Parties Have Duty to Make TEC Succeed—A third editorial on 5 January on page 10 of BEELD warns: “The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] has not even had its first full session of 1994 and already there is talk of a test of strength between the TEC and the government over political and security issues in kwaZulu.” “No one wants to avoid robust politics. Nevertheless the role players in the TEC, and in particular their political masters, must realize that they have a duty to make the TEC succeed. The political confidence index among the South African public is not particularly high at present. If the TEC, in whom considerable hope has been placed, becomes involved in a tug-of-war at this early stage, the already difficult transition will be made that much more difficult.” Leaders should ensure, says BEELD, “that the TEC is not discredited in the eyes of the public as just

another political wrestling ring. They must show...an understanding for the realities of this country."

### South African Press Review for 9 Jan

*MB0901163394*

[Editorial Report]

#### SUNDAY STAR

IFP Election Decision—The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] "has about 12 weeks in which to prepare for the most important election in the country's history but stubbornly refuses to play in the only game in town," an editorial in Johannesburg *SUNDAY STAR* in English on 9 January on page 26 notes. While IFP "leaders now seem intent on destroying their only hope of access to the real political game," IFP leader Buthelezi "knows all about the reins of power." But Buthelezi "carries some heavy baggage: in the Freedom Alliance, the infantile idea of a boerestaat [Boer homeland] and harliners within his central committee." "And for months pragmatic IFP leaders have indicated their disapproval of hardliners calling the shots." "In this context the IFP decision to stay out of the election makes some sense. Buthelezi needs time to throw out the baggage and then focus his energy and resources to secure power for the IFP in Natal. Perhaps Buthelezi is serious about staying out of the election. If that is true, he has lost touch with reality."

#### SUNDAY TIMES

ANC Violence Myths—While "opinion polls indicate that violence is the single biggest concern among all South Africans," "the ANC [African National Congress] as the government-in-waiting, has shown such ambivalence towards the question of policing that it has contributed mightily to the growth of lawlessness," an editorial in Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 9 January on page 18 notes. Its response has been "a retreat to mythology. It still clings to the 'third-force' theory of a government-orchestrated campaign of destabilisation against it." The editorial considers the ANC logic "faulty," as the police are "largely impotent," stripped of their "dreadful array of powers," "keeping their heads down." The ANC's response has been to "establish its own self-defense units. It has neither the skill nor the discipline to keep them in check. Banditry has consumed places like the East Rand." "Caught between the impotence of the police and the incompetence of the ANC, the criminals and political warlords have flourished." The ANC must "make a decisive break with the past. It must accept the existing police force, defective as it may be, is the nucleus of the force that it will have to use after April 27" and "discipline among ANC members must be enforced."

#### SUNDAY NATION

ANC Election List 'Mishmash'—The ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region issued its list of

nominees for the provincial legislature and the National Assembly last week, which included "people who are not ANC members or are known not to share the same values with those of the ANC or any of its allied organisations," an editorial in Johannesburg *SUNDAY NATION* in English on 9 January on page 8 notes. "We doubt whether this is a wise move from the ANC leadership. Our understanding of the ANC is that it is an organisation that grew into what it is today by upholding certain values. To uphold these values would then be a prerequisite for anyone wanting to join the ANC, let alone being one of its leaders." Now, it seems "that the ANC first sought to appoint leaders and then hoped that they would imbibe ANC values. This is a recipe for disaster." The "other disturbing feature" is that the ANC "made the list public without informing some of the nominees." "We hope that next week's ANC national list conference will take account of these issues and take the necessary corrective measures before all other things go wrong."

### South African Press Review for 10 Jan

*MB1001123294*

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

Call To Disband SDUs—Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 7 January in its page 6 editorial thinks it "would be better if the ANC [African National Congress] immediately disbanded all SDUs [Self-Defense Units] that are causing trouble and phased out the rest. After all, the 10,000-strong National Peacekeeping Force is about to be formed and trained and will be deployed not later than the end of March. We never thought SDUs were necessary in the first place—and recent events show what an undisciplined and dangerous crowd some of them are."

#### THE STAR

TEC Must Intervene in SAP-PAC Dispute—The death of a 14-year-old boy in a clash between South African Police, SAP, and Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, supporters in Gugulethu near Cape Town, "has aggravated an already tense situation," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 10 January. The SAP and Transkei have both appealed to the Transitional Executive Council, TEC, to intervene, and "so it should. But the Transkei demand—voiced by its military ruler Bantu Holomisa—that the TEC should appoint an independent commission composed of foreigners should be rejected. The TEC has a chance to prove that it can help South Africans to resolve their own disputes. It must accept the challenge."

'Tenuous' ANC Hold on Self-Defense Units—Patrick Laurence writes in an article on the same page that the "tenuous hold" of the ANC on township SDUs, "some of which are spinning dangerously out of control," is "hardly reassuring, particularly because of the ANC's

status as government-in-waiting." Laurence cites "discontent among former Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] members" as contributing to the "threat posed by out of control SDUs. Many former MK members are ensconced in SDUs." The formation of the National Peacekeeping Force and the emergence of a new national defense force "may help by providing work for MK members who want to serve as soldiers in a 'liberated' South Africa." Ultimately, what South Africa needs is "a political settlement which will make private armies, including SDUs, obsolete."

#### BUSINESS DAY

**Banks Suspend Mortgage Loans to East Rand Townships**—"The row over the major banks' decision to suspend mortgage lending to the East Rand townships is, like other politically rooted disputes, unlikely to be solved until a government committed to restoring law and order is in place," points out a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 10 January. "The bank's position is understandable. One third

of mortgage loans to blacks are in arrears, with a far higher proportion on the East Rand. Anarchy there prevents the banks from servicing loans or valuing properties. It is unclear if arrears are due to hardship, anarchy or bond boycotts. But nothing will be resolved even by a new government if anarchy persists."

#### CAPE TIMES

**Call To Abolish Internal Security Act**—The PAC has been "inconsistent and equivocal in its statements on violence and terrorist outrages such as the Heidelberg atrocity," notes a page 4 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 5 January. They have "only themselves to blame" if there is little public sympathy for the Western Cape PAC leaders who have been detained for interrogation under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, ISA. However, the use of the ISA is "retrograde and wholly unacceptable." The country should be "turning its back on this kind of thing, which is a travesty of law. It is up to the TEC to put a stop to it. You cannot fight barbarism with barbarism."

**Angola****Peace Talks Continue; Wrap Up of Events, Clashes****Military Chiefs' Meeting Pending**

*MB1001131094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jan 94*

[Text] The world in general, and Angolans in particular, continue to center their attention on the peace talks between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party. Diplomatic sources in Lusaka say the two sides today tackled technical aspects on the formation of a new national police. Today's session was attended by the observers and the mediator.

Meanwhile, reports from Lusaka say the meeting of military chiefs of both sides, which was scheduled for the Sao Tomean capital today, will only take place if an accord is reached in the Zambian capital.

**UNITA, U.S. Delegation Meet**

*LD0901235394 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2300 GMT 9 Jan 94*

Angola: UNITA pleased with meeting with US congressmen

[Text] Today, in Lusaka, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegation met a group of U.S. congressmen who have been visiting Angola. The UNITA men were pleased with the meeting.

[Reporter] UNITA returned visibly pleased from the meeting with the U.S. Democratic congressmen. Jorge Valentim said that the meeting had gone very well and that the congressmen had expressed the United States' willingness to play an important role in the Angolan peace process at all levels. He expressed satisfaction at the level of the debate and the positive attitude of the congressmen regarding the Angolan problem, of which many aspects were broached, according to Valentim. When questioned about the shelling which prevented the congressmen from landing in Malanje, Valentim declined to answer. He insisted that the focal point of the meeting was the problem of peace in Angola.

**Foreign Minister Returns, Expresses Hope**

*LD0901234094 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2300 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura is hopeful about the peace accord to be reached in Lusaka. The Angolan minister has returned to Luanda from a visit to the United States. In New York he handed a letter from President Eduardo dos Santos to the UN secretary general. The letter expressed hope in the talks in Zambia and gave an account of the situation in Angola. Lidia Cristo reports.

[Cristo] Venancio de Moura is optimistic. The Angolan Government believes an Angolan peace accord will be reached soon.

[begin de Moura recording] We are hopeful that an agreement will soon be reached in Lusaka, which can then be signed to conclude the negotiations. A day will be chosen, we can call it D-day, to proclaim a cease-fire, not a unilateral cease-fire as the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has publicized and which has never existed, but an effective and overall cease-fire, that is, covering the whole country. [end recording] [passage omitted]

**'No Progress' Reported After 5 Days**

*MB0901210194 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Report by reporter Joao Ligio]

[Excerpt] After five days of talks in Lusaka, Zambia, there has still been no progress toward peace. The point under discussion continues to be the formation of the national police. Today is Sunday, a day of rest, and Lusaka II observed the day as such. The delegations spent the day in different ways. While the government delegation used the break to coordinate its principles, UNITA met with U.S. congressmen at Victoria Falls, near the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe.

At about 1000 tomorrow a new plenary session will take place at the Mulungushi Conference Center. The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have already made their [words indistinct]. The session will center on memoranda of intentions from the two parties, which Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, failed to bring closer during the beginning of Lusaka II talks. [passage omitted]

**Opposition Leaders Comment**

*MB0801205594 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Statements by Alberto Neto, president of the Angolan Democratic Party; Milton Kilandamoko, president of the Angolan Social Democratic Party; and Paulino Pinto Joao, president of the Angolan National Democratic Convention—place and date not given]

[Text] The opposition parties have been talking about the need for peace. Certain leaders, notably Alberto Neto, president of the Angolan Democratic Party, PDA, have expressed the belief that they should be present at the talks in Lusaka.

[Begin Neto recording] (?There is talk) that peace will be achieved by any means. Let us add that, to that end, there must be trust and dialogue. Dialogue is something which is already happening, so there is the need to do away with lack of trust now. This is why we believe that other civilian political parties, including the PDA,



should be attending the Lusaka peace talks or other subsequent talks so we can contribute toward peace and national reconciliation, as stated in the Law on Political Parties and in the Angolan Constitution. National reconciliation cannot be achieved by two political forces alone. [end recording]

The following is what Milton Kilandamoko, president of the Angolan Social Democratic Party, PSDA, said:

[Begin Kilandamoko recording] In principle, we (?believe the talks will lead) to a cease-fire accord that will end hostilities and that will allow us to return to our normal lives, so that we can really turn to thinking about national unity. [end recording]

Paulino Pinto Joao, president of the Angolan National Democratic Convention, CNDA, made the following comment:

[Begin Joao recording] There is a clear need for achieving an agreement in Lusaka: First of all, because the Angolan people do not want war any more. We all aspire to peace and that is our message to our brethren negotiating in Lusaka at this stage. Second, because democracy is not achieved through war. To make democracy, there has to be peace. People must accept and tolerate differences so they can look for areas of consensus concerning solutions to the nation's problems. [end recording]

#### 'Differences' at Talks Assessed

MB0801203294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Jan 94

[Text] Lusaka continues to be the target of our attention and our hopes. The peace talks resumed there earlier this week, but they continue to be unproductive. The negotiators have reached yet another weekend and must now wait for next week. Our correspondent Joao Ligio had this to report by telephone:

[Begin Ligio recording] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye has not yet decided to give up, even after yesterday's failure to bring the two sides closer together. This suggests that Beye may be trying to devise a new plan to bring the two sides together. So far, the work has continued to concentrated on unfinished documents, both from the two warring sides and from the mediators. As far as we have been able to observe, there is still much to do: the national police must still be given the status of a civilian institution. The crux of the matter is whether it will be a military or paramilitary institution. This is one of the many differences preventing harmony reigning at the proceedings.

This is the first hurdle that the UN special representative must overcome. The mediators have already identified the problem and hope to act accordingly when talks resume on 10 January. It is hoped that, after four days in Lusaka, the negotiators will again meet face to face on that day. It is not an exaggeration to say that slowness appears to be the motto of the talks. Between good

morning and good afternoon greetings, we do our best to obtain fresh information. The result is always the same: nothing. But that is not what happens with some foreign media here. The announced meeting between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team and U.S. congressmen has not taken place yet, but UNITA sources have repeatedly said that it may occur before the next face-to-face meeting between the warring sides. [end recording]

#### UNITA Meets Mediators 7 Jan

MB0701194194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] The main and sole objective in Lusaka, Zambia, is to find peace for Angola. This morning the delegation from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] held a meeting with the mediators. We do not yet know the reasons and the results of this meeting, because of the press censorship imposed by Malian-born Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, at the beginning of the peace talks last December.

All the same, it is known that the parties are discussing the formation of the new national police, national reconciliation, the future UN role in Angola, the release of prisoners, the sharing of power, and the second round of presidential elections. The talks will continue tomorrow.

#### Shelling Reported in Cuito; 10 Killed

MB0901115694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 9 Jan 94

[Text] While peace negotiations continue in Lusaka, in Angola the reality is different. National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces have shelled the northeast part of the city of Cuito, capital of Bie Province, causing 10 deaths and seriously wounding others. Our correspondent Abel Abreu reports from the area:

The government forces—firm and decided as always—have repelled yet another attack by UNITA forces. The dead were buried in several cemeteries across the city, and silence, pain, hatred, and indignation were reflected in the faces of the mourning family and friends who accompanied the bodies in funeral processions.

#### 2 UNITA Areas Bombed

MB0901115294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Jan 94

[Text] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] Military Command of the northern Bengo Province today disclosed in a communique that the air force of the government of Eduardo dos Santos, the unelected president, bombed the (Zembos) and (Pangualuquene) areas between 5 and 7 January, using toxic chemicals. The communique, reported by Otavio Mulembe, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel journalist, says

that the Luanda government has used SU-25 aircraft to bomb the area, killing three people—two children and a woman. Dozens civilians were seriously affected by gases coming from the explosion.

The communique also reveals that People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] personnel, estimated at four infantry brigades and one motorized brigade, have begun yet another offensive to capture the city of Uige. The document says there are two groups, one moving along the right bank of Bengo River through Nambuangongo, and the second is following the left bank of Bengo River, passing through Ndalatando and Ucuja with the intention of going to Uige. The patriotic and revolutionary FALA military command in the area alerts the international community and the United Nations to the danger such adventure may represent to Angola, and particularly to its negotiating process.

The communique stresses that FALA is ready to adhere scrupulously to the unilateral cease-fire, but will never accept provocations, wherever they come from. It appeals to the residents to remain vigilant and calm, because FALA knows how to defend the people.

### 170 Killed in Calulo

*MB0801154194 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] The Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel group has allegedly bayoneted to death 170 civilians in the northern district of Calulo. A local government official says the killings took place over the past two weeks. Those killed were apparently accused of being traitors and government supporters. Several hundred people have fled the region and 18 people from Calulo have died of hunger.

### Envoy Previews Cuban Foreign Minister's Visit

*MB1001080294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Jan 94*

[Text] (Antonio Buriti da Silva), Angola's ambassador to Cuba, said yesterday that Angola and Cuba are to develop new forms of cooperation. Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina arrives in Angola on 13 January to discuss relations. Commenting on the visit, Silva said he has come to Angola to join the Angolan delegation to the talks with Cuban officials. He said Robaina's visit to Angola will be a good opportunity to bring the two countries and peoples closer.

[Begin Silva recording] Obviously, we will review cooperation links, and discuss new forms of cooperation taking into account economic and financial constraints affecting the two countries. [end recording]

## Malawi

### Minister Denies Commanding Young Pioneer Unit

*EA0801111094 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Text] The minister of state in the Office of the President, Honorable John Tembo, has denied allegations printed in today's edition of THE MONITOR newspaper that an intelligence unit of the Malawi Young Pioneers [MYP] which used to operate at (Seramara) in Blantyre is now operating from (Jaya) building where his offices are.

Reacting to the article at a special press conference, Hon. Tembo expressed concern that the author of the article did not confirm the allegations before publication. He added that the allegation was baseless. The minister explained that he has never commanded any unit of the MYP and that it was impossible for such an intelligence unit to operate from his offices, where he said were small. [as heard]

The managing director of THE MONITOR newspaper Mr. Clement Tambul has acknowledged the concern expressed by Hon. Tembo, but pointed out that his paper has had problems in the past in contacting the minister on issues affecting him for clarifications.

### Police Deny Young Pioneer Attack on Camp

*EA0801202694 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] The Malawi police has refuted an article which appeared in the MIRROR newspaper of Thursday this week that alleged that a police camp at Mchinji was attacked by Malawi Young Pioneers, MYP, operating from Mozambique last month.

A spokesman of the National Police Headquarters in Lilongwe said today that the article alleged that members of the MYP, operating from Mozambique, on the (?21st) December 1993 at dawn attacked the police mobile force (?Yellow) Camp in Mchinji and killed 12 mobile policemen. The spokesman said the article does not say any grain of truth, as it is baseless and unfounded. The spokesman said he views the article as an act of irresponsible reporting, which he said might incite undesirable situations and can be detrimental to the lives of Malawians.

### Ministers To Discuss Group With Counterparts

*AB0901170094 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Text] Blantyre, Jan 9 (AFP)—The Malawi and Mozambique defence ministers hold a one-day meeting Monday aimed at resolving the fate of a number of armed Malawi Young Pioneers [MYP] who fled to Mozambique last month.

A senior Malawi Government official told AFP Mozambican Defence Minister Alberto Chipande will head his country's eight-man delegation to the talks.

Malawi's Minister of State John Tembo, who with Chipande is co-chairman of the Joint Defence and Security Commission of Mozambique and Malawi, will head the Malawi team.

The Pioneers were forced to flee their homes and bases when Malawi Army soldiers began disarming them, in retaliation against the shooting dead of two soldiers in northern Malawi last month by the Pioneers.

The two countries have not established the number of armed pioneers in Mozambique, although unofficial figures say up to 1,000 of the 1,500 members of the armed wing of the Pioneers could have fled to Mozambique.

"We are not talking about numbers. We are anxious to resolve this matter because it is the Mozambicans who raised the question of armed Pioneers in their country," said the Malawi Government official.

President Kamuzu Banda, who established the Pioneers as an armed wing of his ruling Malawi Congress party and his personal army, announced January 1 that the two neighbouring countries would meet to discuss the issue.

"We are anxious to have them safely in Malawi," said Banda, whose constant call for the Pioneers to return and hand over weapons to the Army or police has been ignored by the Pioneers.

## Mozambique

### Renamo Says Government Hindering Peace Accord

*MB0901192394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Text] Jose de Castro, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] foreign affairs department, currently visiting Cabo Delgado Province has accused the government of hindering the implementation of the General Peace Accord. Jose de Castro also accused the government of hindering the operation of his organization's structures at various levels.

The Renamo official said the government has mounted an action to [words indistinct] its personnel in political branches at provincial and other levels, with a view to sabotaging his party's work among the people. Jose de Castro also said the government is deliberately refusing to implement one of the clauses in the general peace accord which deals with logistical issues, forcing some Renamo officials to work [words indistinct]. He added that in Cabo Delgado the government has been ignoring the peace accord and Renamo officials are [words indistinct].

### Renamo's Dhlakama To Visit Portugal, Spain

*MB0901165394 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jan 94 p 1*

[Excerpts] Vicente Ululu, secretary general of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], said that Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama is expected to visit Portugal during the second half of this month. Ululu told NOTICIAS that he received the information from a Renamo branch in Lisbon, which said that the Portuguese Foreign Ministry had sent an invitation for a Dhlakama visit to the Renamo Office in Maputo. He said that "so far, we (Renamo) have not received an official invitation from the Portuguese Government. We shall reply as soon as we receive the invitation."

Asked to comment on the objectives of Dhlakama's visit to Portugal, Vicente Ululu said his movement was interested in briefing European countries about the steps being taken in the process of pacification and democratization of the country.

Ululu said: As you are aware, the peace process is progressing satisfactorily. At the moment we are sending our guerrilla forces to assembly points throughout the country. Some of these troops will join the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, while others will be demobilized. All these steps show that the process is progressing smoothly. [passage omitted]

The Renamo leader is also expected to visit Spain and the United States, although senior Renamo officials declined to comment on that report.

The Renamo secretary general also told NOTICIAS that he does not exclude the possibility of his leader "visiting Tanzania, Zambia, and Namibia, in the coming days." [passage omitted]

### Portugal, Great Britain, France To Train Future Army

*MB0901155994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Text] Portugal, Great Britain, and France have received the mission of training the future Mozambique Defense Armed Forces which should be operational by the period of elections this October.

### Opposition Party Official Tenders Resignation

*MB1001082394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 10 Jan 94*

[Text] Carlos Jeque has resigned as vice president of the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence Party [Fumo-PCD], says a communique issued by party president Domingos Arouca. Carlos Jeque tendered his resignation in October 1993 for personal reasons, but he unconditionally agreed to be a Fumo-PCD grass roots militant.



**Renamo Official Tours Zambezia, Criticizes Government***MB0801193194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] Jose de Castro, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] foreign affairs department, is currently on a tour of the country. At this stage he is in northern Mozambique. While in Zambezia Province, Jose de Castro told Radio Mozambique that his tour involved choosing Renamo representatives to the National Elections Commission, among other things.

Approximately one week after Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama visited the city of Quelimane, the capital of Zambezia Province—saying the people had shown their (?gratitude) and given a vote of confidence in his party—is once again the stage for yet another working visit by high ranking officials in the [words indistinct] of the Mozambican Government. Renamo Foreign Affairs Chief Jose de Castro has been in Quelimane on what he described as a working visit and [words indistinct] General Peace Accord, concerning verification of the formation of Zambezia Province Elections Commission.

Asked by our reporters whether the people who had taken him to Quelimane were linked to the formation of the aforesaid commission, that Renamo official said that another reason for his visit to Quelimane concerned the fact that the Renamo delegate has not been given an official residence. Castro also noted that work (?has been slow) to rehabilitate the building which will serve as the party's headquarters in Zambezia Province [words indistinct] that Renamo official also expressed concern about the fact that his movement's troops are being confined only in one of the assembly points in the province. He said that Renamo's troops have been assembling rather slowly because they do not have transportation and he added that the government has been making much out of it to dramatize the situation.

Just as Afonso Dhlakama pointed out in several speeches in the province, the Renamo foreign affairs chief reaffirmed there will never be war in the country again. Another noteworthy point which came up in the interview he granted our reporters was the fact that Indian and Portuguese citizens are being detained in Renamo's (Mongola), in Zambezia Province's Milange District. Castro said he knew nothing about it and he added that matter is the responsibility of Renamo's internal administration. He noted, however, that such matters are often handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC, which takes the detainees to Malawi; from there they are returned to their countries.

After criticizing the fact that the provincial government had not made it possible for him to meet the provincial governor and that it had hampered the normal rehabilitation of Renamo's future provincial headquarters, Jose de Castro accused the Mozambique Liberation Front,

Frelimo, government of deliberately seeking to jeopardize peace when it made an attempt on Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama's life in Nampula.

**Renamo Adviser Abandons Organization***MB0801123494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] Domingos Antonio Vargas, adviser of Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] secretary general and the treasury, has abandoned the party because of fear for his life and splits within the organization. Vargas, 22, was abducted by Afonso Dhlakama's movement in central Mozambique in 1988. He said he left Renamo on 4 July 1993 and since then has been living under the protection of friends and acquaintances in Maputo.

Speaking in Maputo to the Portuguese news agency, LUSA, Raul Domingos said Vargas is Mozambique Liberation Front spy and a thief. He added: Vargas has stolen over \$300,000. Raul Domingos, who is head of Renamo's delegation to the Cease-Fire Commission, said there could be other spies in the organization, but he promised to thwart their activities.

**Namibia****Minister Notes 'Promising' Economic Prospects***MB0901064694 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 4 Jan 94 pp 1, 2*

[Unattributed report: "Economic Upswing in Sight"]

[Text] Attempts to create a favorable investment climate in Namibia have created very promising economic prospects for the next two years and beyond, according to the minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya. In his year-end review of developments in the Namibian economy since independence and prospects for recovery in the immediate future, Mr. Hamutenya pointed out that there are "very positive prospects for an economic upswing in the next two years and beyond," with new investments totalling more than N[Namibian] \$700 million to be launched this year. Mr. Hamutenya says that the new investments of more than N\$700 million represents 15 percent of 140 projects, ideas, proposals, and profiles presented by potential investors to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Areas of interest in industrial investment ranges from cement, clothing, the manufacturing of plastics, vehicle assembly plants, mining activities, and fertilizer production.

Mr. Hamutenya said in the review that 165 delegations of potential and real investors visited Namibia in 1993, compared to 26 in 1992. He stated that the increasing international interest in the Namibian economy is accompanied, however, by a "disturbing tendency towards protectionism by Namibian businessmen." As examples of this he cited recent controversies surrounding investment plans by Pick & Pay, Olympia



Reisen, City Savings and Investment Bank, and the South African Breweries. "It is sad that many potential investors leave the country discouraged by the negative attitudes they encounter in the local business community. Namibia's true interest is served by expansion, not the restriction of economic activities in the country, and it is such expansion of production lines and trade which holds positive prospects for medium-term economic recovery."

He points out that insufficient new investment by existing local companies since independence has hurt the country's economic development. Mr. Hamutenya says that while it is fair to say that this lack of investment by local companies does not indicate a lack of trust in the new political order, it is also true that apart from the fishing industry, there has not been any significant local investment since independence. "In other words, except for the exchange of assets, concerning the depreciation of existing capital stocks, very few of the existing companies made any new substantial investments since independence." Mr. Hamutenya added that the next three years will be a period in which the analyses and policy compiled since independence will be implemented in tangible projects. This includes land reforms and the rationalization of the civil service, two of the most important outstanding issues to be addressed by government.

"Land reforms are central to the objective of fair economic development." One of his main aims is to find "a reasonable and fair way in which to transfer land from those who have too much of it, to those who do not have it." The government is aware that land is the most fundamental form of ownership and that the issue could have negative socioeconomic and political consequences if it is not addressed. The minister says that for this reason the government looked earnestly at viable options to resolve existing imbalances concerning access to land.

Mr. Hamutenya said that the rationalization of the civil service is also essential for the reduction of "what is obviously intolerable"—namely, the level of continuous government expenditure. "For the medium-term the government is refocusing its budgetary policy to promote the growth of productive economic investment". He also indicated that 1994 will be the year for ensuring that practical economic benefits are reaped from investments.

### Swaziland

#### Banned Party Says Tinkhundla Purposes 'Evil'

MB1001103994 Mbabane THE TIMES OF  
SWAZILAND in English 10 Jan 94 pp 1, 32

[Report by Gordon Mbuli]

[Text] The banned Ngwane National Liberatory Congress [NNLC] has charged that Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] is a collection of chiefs gathered for

evil political purposes. In its end of year message, the NNLC has warned the government to stop threatening political parties in the country. The party said government must realise that without political parties, the British Government would never have granted independence to Swaziland.

The statement signed by the NNLC President Dr Ambrose Zwane and the secretary general, Mr Africa Mhlanga, said both the Prime Minister and his deputy should not pretend to be ignorant of this as they are witnesses. "Both Mbilini and Sishayi Nxumalo were on the side of political parties when all this took place, they must not pretend to have forgotten so quickly. There can be no democracy without political parties. The international community is pressuring non-democratic countries like Swaziland and Malawi to change their government and parliaments towards the direction of multi-party democracy."

The NNLC says South Africa has accepted the challenge, Malawi is in the process of changing, Mozambique has accepted multiparty democracy, and both Lesotho and Botswana have also accepted it. "Why should people think Swaziland should be alone—no man is an island, and therefore, our country Ngwane—Swaziland—cannot afford to be the only country in Southern Africa that has not accepted democracy. The Swaziland Government now calls itself a new democracy, they have not yet fulfilled the big question mark, who opposes them in parliament?"

The NNLC said this is a question the masses were asking them during the Tinkhundla review issue and are still asking in 1994. "This is a ten thousand dollar question for Prince Mbilini and his cabinet." The party claimed that the 1993 elections were a minority affair not an event involving the entire nation. It claimed that statistics have proven that 25 percent of the people entitled to vote participated in the elections. The NNLC also cited a number of contradictions to what is going on, different to the recommendations of the Prince Mahlal'engani Tinkhundla Review Commission.

It said page 45 of the report states clear that the House of Assembly should be a wholly elected house, i.e., none of its members are to be appointed. NNLC says the aim of the recommendation was to retain as far as possible, the democratic composition of the house based on the direct election of the house by not diluting the house with appointed members.

"The NNLC has always recommended that parliament should consist of 60 members elected on a basis of single member constituencies on a basis of one man, one vote and one woman, one vote. We decry the tendency to mix the meaning of the word constituency with Inkhundla [traditional community council]. Inkhundla in our opinion is a conglomeration of chieftancies gathered for evil political purpose."

The NNLC said paragraph 48 of Prince Mahlal'engani's report states that the majority of speakers at the Mbabane Inkhundla did not want the Tinkhundla system altogether.

### Zambia

#### Social Affairs Minister, Deputy Speaker Resign

*MB0901184294 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Zambian Government is in crisis. Earlier this week, Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga resigned and now Princess Nakatindi Wina, the social affairs minister, and her husband, Sikota, the deputy speaker of Parliament, have also quit. All are members of the ruling MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] Party, and they say that they have resigned because they want the government to be able to freely investigate allegations that they were all involved in drug trafficking. From Lusaka, Joy Mwinga sent this telex:

Announcing their resignation at a press conference this morning, the Winas said that the Chiluba cabinet was ripe with corruption and challenged seven ministers linked to the misuse of donor funds to follow their example and resign. They accused some cabinet ministers, in particular, of conspiring with the donor community and the independent press to try and bring down President Chiluba's two-year-old administration. The Winas' resignation comes only five days after the resignation of Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga, who had been hounded by allegations of drug trafficking. He also claimed that the Chiluba administration was infested with corrupt ministers who had enriched themselves at the expense of the taxpayer.

President Chiluba has been under intense pressure to stamp out widespread corruption and drug trafficking in his government since the donor community threatened Zambia with a cut off of aid, unless President Chiluba cleaned up his government. Mr. Mwaanga and the Winas have been linked to the growing narcotic [word indistinct] since the (Chaila) tribunal appointed by former

President Kenneth Kaunda to investigate drug trafficking implicated them in 1985. Both Mr. Mwaanga and the Winas dismissed the (Chaila) tribunal report as a piece of political propaganda employed by former President Kaunda as a desperate effort to discredit the opposition.

Sources close to President Chiluba say that he is likely to dismiss several ministers over the next few days in response to the concerns of the donor community, but for the while, President Chiluba is facing ever increasing criticism. Opposition parties as well as student groups have said that he can no longer control his ministers and that he himself should resign. Furthermore, there are signs that his cabinet is splitting along tribal lines. The Winas accused several cabinet ministers of hounding them out of office. They say that these ministers are all from the Mambwe tribe from [word indistinct] district who the Winas describe as the [words indistinct].

### Zimbabwe

#### Mugabe, Ministers Receive Salary Increases

*MB0801175394 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] The Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, cabinet ministers, and parliamentarians have awarded themselves salary increases ranging from 30 to 64 percent, backdated to last July.

A report from Harare said this was the first increase in salaries of the president and his ministers since 1992, when all increments were suspended due to a severe drought that left half the country's population of 10 million dependent on imported food. Mr. Mugabe got the largest increase of 64 percent, pushing his annual salary to 17,560 U.S. dollars, plus housing and other allowances of 6,829 dollars a year. An average Zimbabwean worker is paid about 900 dollars a year. Mr. Mugabe also does not pay income tax. Mr. Mugabe's two vice-presidents received 60 percent increases and sharply increased housing and general allowances.

Ministers received a 30-percent increase in salaries, plus allowances which rose by nearly 90 percent, while the salaries of Members of Parliament were raised by nearly 50 percent.

## Benin

### Forces of Change End Meeting, Make Recommendations

AB1001103394 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-  
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT  
9 Jan 94

[Text] The deliberations of the National Convention of Forces of Change [CNFC]'s general assembly, which began yesterday morning, ended at the Institute for Social, Economic, and Civil Training in Cotonou. Participants adopted two reports: one on the organization of the next elections and the other on the moralization of public life. The general assembly made a series of recommendations concerning these elections in order to ensure their openness and democratic character. It urged political parties to thoroughly examine the possibility of creating a national and independent electoral commission. This commission will be charged with organizing, handling, and controlling the elections. The general assembly also proposed that the maximum number of voters for each polling station be 500 in order to facilitate the counting of votes on the spot with immediate exhibition of the results under the supervision of the local electoral commissions.

As for the moralization of public life, the convention deplored the fact many commissions have been set up - one after the other - to almost no avail since the period preceding the national conference up to now. According to the parties of the convention, the moralization should be carried out at various levels, first of all in the public finance sector which needs reorganization, openness, and control. The second level is the ruling class, whose will to serve should prevail over the spirit of enjoyment. As for civil servants, a change in their daily behavior is imperative, and it is a duty for businessmen to clear their debt with the banks. The moralization at the level of the mass media means that an end should be put to the use of the state media houses for the cult of personality, as is the case at the national television now, the convention stressed.

In his closing speech, Idelphonse Lemon, current chairman of the convention, was obviously satisfied with the general assembly's recommendations. This satisfaction made him say that the guards of the democracy temple in Benin have gathered within the CNFC, which is good for the Republic. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Lemon recording] The Republic will always survive, but in an improved environment, where on the authorities' side, the will to serve will prevail over the spirit of enjoyment, where the fruit of growth will be fairly distributed, where the zone of poverty will be gradually cleared, and where the birds of darkness will be prevented from flying. Long live the Republic! Long live the opposition! [end recording]

## Cote d'Ivoire

### CAR, Equatorial Guinean Heads Visit, Discuss CFA

AB1001115094 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in  
French 10 Jan 94 p 24

[Excerpt] Central African Republic President Ange-Felix Patasse and Equatorial Guinea President Obiang Nguema M'Basogo stopped yesterday afternoon at Houphouet-Boigny International Airport on their way to Dakar to take part in the summit of franc zone heads of state.

The two leaders spoke briefly to the press, expressing notably their deepest condolences to the Ivorian people on the death of the dean of African heads of state, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Concerning the franc zone summit in the Senegalese capital, Equatorial Guinea's president was categorical, affirming that his country is ready to accept other economic measures like structural adjustment, but not CFA devaluation. According to him, devaluation will not contribute anything concrete to the African economy, in particular to Equatorial Guinea, which joined the franc zone in 1983.

The Central African head of state said that Africa needs a consensus and a spirit of unity to find an adequate solution to the problem of the franc zone and the corollary issue of GATT. According to President Patasse, Africa's economic, industrial, and social fabric has been sorely tested for a very long time and as a result it would be premature to talk of a CFA franc devaluation. The Central African Republic is against devaluation at this time when Africa is more than ever feeling its way, he stressed. [passage omitted]

### President Meets Teachers' Union

AB0901162594 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in  
French 8,9 Jan 94

[Excerpt] A delegation of about 400 people, all members of the National Federation of Teachers and activists of the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire—African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA], was received on 7 January by the head of state, his Excellency Henri Konan Bedie. On the occasion, the head of state delivered a message that he described as "a message of peace and security for all," even if meetings are held during which some people threaten to disrupt peace in Cote d'Ivoire.

"No social trouble will be tolerated," Mr. Bedie warned, when answering the speech made by Mr. Jean-Baptiste Angama, the chairman of the PDCI-RDA teachers federation.

President Konan Bedie refrained from any lengthy speech on schools with regard to the period of mourning we are observing in Cote d'Ivoire. He nonetheless stressed the essential role played by teachers in the training of the youth, a role the head of state is willing to



"support and facilitate any time the need arises and when we have the necessary means to help."

In view of the current situation, the president of the Republic called on his visitors to above all "strive to safeguard what has already been achieved and of which peace is the first victory." "Cote d'Ivoire wants to live in peace," he insists. "We should not play with peace. Peace should be an attitude. We should mobilize to ensure peace at all times." He added, "Oh, I know pretty well that a lot of nonsense is now circulating in Abidjan spread by irresponsible people, and what they are saying does not contribute to a sense of peace. We are regularly briefed on their meetings, which take place night and day in Abidjan, with plans to disrupt the peace Ivorians are enjoying...."

I can assure you that, before or after the funeral of President Houphouet-Boigny, Ivorians always want peace and a peaceful atmosphere. I would also like to say that no disturbances will be tolerated.

Let us suppose that a plot exists in that sense. We would resolutely crush the plotters. We have an eye night and day on these meetings, wherever they are held."

In conclusion, the head of state praised the exemplary sense of patriotism showed by the members of the PDCI-RDA teachers federation. [passage omitted]

## Ghana

### Foreign Minister Comments on Togolese Accusations

AB0701165694 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 7 Jan 94

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Togo authorities are getting very upset over the continuing mayhem in the wake of the raid on Wednesday [5 January] night by a contingent of armed men on the military headquarters in Lome. It seems President Eyadema was a prime target for the guerrillas but escaped with his life. Sporadic firing went on for much of yesterday. The Togo authorities claim that the raiders came across the border from neighboring Ghana but did not point a finger directly at any opposition group or the Ghana Government.

But yesterday there was shooting along the border and the Togo Government has now issued an angrily worded statement. On the line to Lome, Alex Martin asked our correspondent Ebow Godwin what the statement says:

[Begin recording] [Ebow] Well, the Togolese authorities have been accusing Ghana of acts of flagrant aggression. They say that a group of armed men including Ghanaian soldiers yesterday evening opened fire on the Togo border post along the Aflao border with Ghana, and that they also opened fire on Togolese soldiers but they asked their soldiers not to return fire, in order to avoid what

could have been a bloody confrontation. A government communique was issued by Togo's minister for foreign affairs, Ouattara Fambare Natchaba. He said that Togo has actually lodged official protest with the Ghanaian charge d'affaires in Togo and asked for explanation.

[Martin] Has anyone else been saying anything?

[Ebow] Well, according to the Togolese authorities the Ghanaian charge d'affaires has denied Ghanaian involvement in the incident. Well, Mr. Kokou Koffigoh has come out today to confirm the incident—the border incident—and says that Togo has taken notice of Ghana's denial but has appealed to the Ghanaian authorities to match their words with action and comportment because Togo desires to live in peace with her neighbors.

[Martin] But according to other reports, there was fighting precisely last night from 10 o'clock onwards along the border near the security post. What explains the extent of fighting?

[Ebow] As at now, I have no evidence of any extensive fighting along the border. What I know of is that the Togolese authorities, especially the security forces, have been mounting a manhunt for fleeing fugitives—for those who took part in armed attack against Togo. Reports say that some of them are hiding in houses along the Togolese side of the border and they are looking for opportunity to slip into Ghana. There have been a lot of shooting along the Togolese side of the frontier but I am not aware of any heavy fighting between Togo or Togolese soldiers and any other combatants. [end recording]

Every time there is trouble in Togo it seems the finger gets pointed at Ghana with veiled, or as in this case not so veiled allegations. On the line to Accra, Alex Martin asks Foreign Minister Obed Asamoah if Ghana was involved in the latest trouble:

[Begin recording] [Asamoah] As far as we are concerned there is nothing yet to confirm that indeed any persons crossed from Ghana to Togo. If you consider the intensity of the fighting, it would be difficult not to ascribe the fighting to internal divisions within the military in Togo.

[Martin] It does seem very likely however that elements opposed to the government of President Eyadema could have crossed over the border from Ghana?

[Asamoah] Well, we do not have any evidence pointing to that at the moment. And I do not want to speculate on that.

[Martin] Is it possible that there are small training camps hidden along the border for opposition to President Eyadema's government to train supporters to launch this kind of attack?

[Asamoah] There is no such thing as far as I know.



[Martin] What about the Togolese refugees who are based in camps in Ghana. Do you think these could be hotbeds of defense to President Eyadema's government? [sentence as heard]

[Asamoah] You know, the refugee camps are open places. I mean, along the main roads. Anybody can walk in there. And, you know, I cannot imagine that these camps are training camps for any dissidents. I do not think anything of that nature is going on in those refugee camps. [end recording]

### **Togolese Refugees Flee Border Village Shelling**

*AB0901204594 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Text] Togolese refugees, who had settled in Ghanaian villages very close to the border with Togo during the 1991 crisis, are now converging at Aflao following alleged persistent bombardment of the villages by Togolese troops. More than 500 Togolese who settled at Folikope, (Kakakope), and (Aziatakukope) near Pillar Six on the Ghana-Togo border last year have deserted their homes following alleged widespread shelling of their villages. The fleeing Togolese, including women and children, are all being put up temporarily at the Roman Catholic primary school. The Ketu district secretary, Dr. Andrew Amuzukpeglo, has met with the leaders of the new refugee groups and has promised them shelter at a refugee camp at Kliko, which had accommodates more than 12,000 Togolese refugees.

Meanwhile, the fleeing Togolese say Ghanaians are the main target of persecution under a house-to-house search being conducted by Togolese soldiers in Lome. The reports speak of Togolese soldiers demanding Togolese identity cards from each household. In another development, Lome radio today announced the reopening of Togo's border with Benin and Burkina Faso, with that of Ghana still closed.

### **Government Comments on Shelling**

*AB0801134894 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] The foreign minister, Dr. Obed Asamoah, has made strong representation to the Togolese charge d'affaires in Accra on the shelling of the office and residential accommodation of Customs, Excise, and Preventive Service, CEPS, at Aflao by Togolese forces following the fighting in Lome in the last couple of days. A statement issued by the ministry in Accra today said the shelling caused extensive damage to buildings and injured three persons who are now on admission at the Saint Anthony's Hospital at Dzodze. The statement said the Ghana Government deplores the ritual accusation by the Togolese authorities of Ghana for anything that goes wrong in Togo and advises the Togolese Government to put an end to this. It also demanded that the Togolese forces be restrained from indulging in acts of provocation which would only lead to the worsening of the

already tense situation at the border. The statement said Ghana has no intention of intervening in the internal affairs of Togo. It said the problems of Togo are not the making of Ghana but are the result of the refusal of the Togolese authorities to implement a credible program of democratization in the country.

Commercial activities in the Aflao border post have come to a standstill following the closure of the Togo side of the border. Correspondent Rauf Avavonyor visited the border post yesterday. His report is read from the studio.

[Announcer] At the time the news team visited the border, it was almost empty. There was apparently a kind of war being waged from the Togo side against installations and buildings on the Ghana side of the border. Officers quarters of the CEPS and the Ministry of Health block had been badly damaged by a barrage of bullets and mortar fire from the Togo side. There are also reports of horrifying and indiscriminate shelling and killings. According to customs officials, the Togolese soldiers lined up 12 shoe-shine boys at their side of the border and shot them. Yesterday, three women and a child were similarly killed and their bodies dumped in a vehicle and driven away. Some residents along the Ghana side of the border spoke of stray bullets landing in their homes and destroying their fittings and property. The CEPS officers quarters appeared to have been their main target. Sporadic shootings from the Togo side of the border could still be heard at the time of the visit.

At about 4 PM [1600 GMT] yesterday, the Togolese soldiers at the border post started another round of warning shots to drive away observers who had gathered at the border post. It was also around this time when the Volta regional minister, Mr. Modestus Ahiabile, was being briefed on the situation by the CEPS sector commander, Mr. Cyril Mensah. Meanwhile, stranded passengers are putting up at lorry and filling stations. [passage omitted]

### **Rawlings Delivers Address on First Anniversary**

*AB0801164094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Text] A parade of the Armed forces, the police, prisons, and other security services and voluntary organizations took place in Accra this morning to mark the first anniversary of the Fourth Republic. The president, Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, took the salute at the parade. Addressing the ceremony, President Rawlings restated the commitment of the government to the cause of the nation.

[Begin Rawlings recording] The government of the progressive alliance comprising the National Democratic Congress, the National Convention Party, and the Egle Party, is conscious of the record of achievements of the revolutionary decade that brought Ghana out of conditions of despair and hence our commitment to build on the gains that have been made. In rededicating ourselves

to the task of nation-building today, we will be guided by the fact that at the end of the day, we will be judged not by the amount of political rhetoric we would have generated, but by the concrete and practical achievements we would have made in improving the quality of life of our people, especially those in the rural areas.

Countrymen and women, there is a time for political fanfare, there is a time for elections and there is a time for work—for nation-building. Over a year has passed since the presidential and parliamentary elections were held. While some may already be setting their sights on 1996 and are dreaming about their ambitions, we must remember that there is a lot of hard work which needs doing now. No matter our political persuasions, we must cooperate with each other in ensuring the peaceful development of our nation. As a government, we recognize that democracy thrives in an atmosphere of tolerance. It is for this reason that the government continues to ignore the various acts of provocation orchestrated by some political interests. However, those amongst them who might be contemplating going beyond their ugly noises must take note that the government has a constitutional responsibility to maintain law and order. [end recording]

President Rawlings spoke against acts of provocation by some political interest groups. He also spoke about the need to foster national unity.

[Begin Rawlings recording] Our individual and collective loyalties to our families, ethnic groups and political parties should not be allowed to divide us as a nation. We all have a responsibility to promote unity, stability, and development and to be actively involved in resolving situations which militate against this unity. Countrymen and women, as we commemorate the fifth anniversary of the inauguration of the Fourth Republic, we should more than ever before be mindful of the challenges that lie ahead. And it is only through our collective efforts that we can build an enduring foundation for national development. In the year ahead, let us have little less of the unproductive political rhetorics and a little more concerted and practical efforts in those areas which directly affect the lives of our people. Productivity, rural development, export promotion, the elimination of waste—these are things which we can all contribute towards no matter our affiliations or opinions. These are the things which will make our nation competitive in the global economic context.

As we celebrate the first anniversary of the Fourth Republic, we must thank God for bringing us this far. We must enter the new year with renewed determination to strengthen the foundations of national unity, stability, and development. Noble countrymen and women, I wish to congratulate the contingents on parade for an excellent drill. I also wish once again to commend our officers and men in the Armed Forces, the police, and the security agencies as well as our various revolutionary organs and supporters for their diligence and dedication to national unity. I thank you and wish you all, once

again, a happy anniversary and a happy new year. God be with you. [end recording]

### Cuban Delegation Arrives 9 Jan

AB1001103094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 10 Jan 94

[Text] An eight-member Cuban delegation led by the foreign minister, Mr. Roberto Robaina, arrived in Accra last night on a two-day official visit. Speaking to newsmen, Mr. Robaina said Cuba will survive the U.S. trade embargo imposed on her despite the current difficulties she is facing. He said in spite of the sanctions, basic social services such as health delivery, education, and transport continue to operate normally.

The foreign minister, whose visit is the first to Africa since he was appointed nine months ago, said Cuba has had to face the difficulties with a lot of hard work. He said the efforts and sacrifices of Cubans over the years have started yielding positive results.

Mr. Robaina said the existing bonds of friendship between Cuba and Ghana are very healthy and that he is here to put Cuba's case across. He said what Cuba expects from Ghana now is an increase in the level of cooperation in all areas of mutual interest.

On Cuba's foreign policy, Mr. Robaina said his government is taking steps to adopt a new policy to meet the changing times. The delegation was met on arrival by the foreign minister and acting attorney general, Dr. Obed Asamoah. From Ghana, it will go on to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, and Namibia.

### Guinea

#### ULIMO 'Mistakenly' Attacks Macenta, Burns Houses

AB0701152594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO] fighters on 5-6 January mistakenly attacked the Guinean town of Macenta, 820 km south of Conakry, the capital. The attack is said to have left several victims, and the Guinean Army was dispatched to the spot. From Conakry Ben Daouda Sylla has more details:

[Begin Sylla recording] The incident on 5-6 January in the town of Macenta, situated 820 km to the south, seems to be a reprisal against the (Konyianke) ethnic group, which makes up the majority of the ULIMO fighters. A week ago, ULIMO mistakenly attacked and decimated a group of Tooma tribesmen from Macenta, who had gathered for an initiation ceremony in a sacred forest near a border village. Some eyewitnesses say that this village was Niaguerazou, in the northwest of the prefecture. Persons contacted by telephone Thursday night gave contradictory figures concerning the dead

ranging from two to a dozen. The incident reportedly occurred in the center of the town, with some houses being burnt down—including that of the mayor of Macenta.

Reinforcements sent from Conakry, Dikiedoue, and Nzerekore reportedly have brought the situation under control, and persons from the border areas of Zimi, Taourou, and [words indistinct] have been tracked down. [end recording]

#### Foreign Minister Comments

AB0701154094 Paris AFP in English 1517 GMT  
7 Jan 94

[Text] Conakry, Jan 7 (AFP)—A Liberian armed faction slaughtered about 20 Guinean traders in cross-border raids on their villages in the Macenta district of southern Guinea, authoritative sources said here Friday [7 January].

Members of the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) attacked three villages on December 20, killing traders they accused of supplying their rivals of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), the sources said.

Questioned by AFP from Dakar, Guinean Interior Minister Alseny Rene Gomez confirmed "the existence of trouble" along the border, but declined to give any casualty toll.

Almost all those killed were Malinkes, but the minister said the massacre had nothing to do with "an ethnic problem or a political problem" among Guineans following a presidential election here.

Alpha Conde, Guinea's main opposition leader, who is a Malinke, also said there was no question of ethnic strife among Guineans.

"These are ULIMO men who once again have made incursions into Guinea, killing Guineans they accuse of cooperating with (NPFL leader) Charles Taylor," he said.

Guinean officials have also accused the NPFL of launching punitive raids into Guinean territory to kill traders they accuse of supporting ULIMO.

Both ULIMO and the NPFL are, with the Armed Forces of Liberia, the army of assassinated President Samuel Doe, signatories to a peace and disarmament accord reached in Benin in July after more than three years of civil war.

In a separate development, a first contingent of 173 Ugandan soldiers arrived in the Liberian capital Monrovia on Friday, to join the Nigerian-led ECOMOG peacekeeping force first sent to the war-torn country by other West African states in 1990.

They immediately went on to the iron-ore port of Buchanan, 90 kilometres (55 miles) east of Monrovia, where their headquarters will be established.

More than 600 soldiers from Tanzania have arrived in Liberia since December 23 under a plan to reinforce ECOMOG with some 2,550 soldiers from Uganda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, bringing the force's total strength to 19,000.

#### Niger

##### Authorities Close University After Demonstrations

AB0801090594 Paris AFP in French 2156 GMT  
7 Jan 94

[Text] Niamey, 7 Jan (AFP)—The Niger Government decided this evening to close down the Niamey University "until further notice" and called on its occupants "to vacate" the campus, following incidents between the students and security forces. Speaking on national television, Education Minister Djibo Garba also stated that 58 people were picked up for interrogation and "about 30" injured without specifying whether they were students or policemen. Eighteen vehicles were ransacked or burned down. A previous report of the police said that about 50 students were picked, including "some union leaders," and more than 40 slightly injured.

The incidents started yesterday, late in the afternoon, when the police dispersed a demonstration of some 500 students in downtown Niamey. The demonstrators, who were demanding the payment of seven to nine months scholarship arrears and improvement of their working conditions, withdrew early in the evening to the campus, where they were surrounded by the security forces. At 2200, local time, that is 2100 GMT, about 500 policemen, gendarmes, and republican guards, were still near the university, according to an AFP correspondent.

The minister of education further stated that the government was about to investigate the affair in order "to prosecute those behind the demonstration."

#### Nigeria

##### Troops Deployed Along Border With Cameroon

AB0701130094 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT  
7 Jan 94

[Text] Lagos, Jan 7 (AFP)—Nigerian troops have been deployed along the border with Cameroon following border incidents in which six people were reported to have been killed, Defence Ministry spokesman General Fred Chijuka said Friday.

The troops were on Nigerian territory and had no "expansionist" intentions, he added, explaining that the aim was to show local people that they had not been abandoned by the authorities.

Press reports said that last week Cameroonian paramilitary police carried out a raid against Abana fishing village in Cross River state, killing six people. Six women have been reported missing since.



THE GUARDIAN newspaper, citing sources close to the security forces, said the Cameroonian gendarmes threw the baby child of one of the villagers into the water after she said she did not have to pay them money they had demanded.

Fourteen fishing vessels were sunk during the raid, the independent newspaper said.

#### Joint Patrols Created

*AB0801091994 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] Nigeria and Cameroon are to set up joint patrols in the disputed border area. This was announced by a Nigerian embassy spokesman in Yaounde. He said that the minister of external affairs, Ambassador Babagana Kingibe, and President Paul Biya of Cameroon had (re)joined their meeting to continue talks on the maritime border. The minister has since returned to Abuja.

#### Government Orders Termination of Crude Oil Contracts

*AB0901183594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Text] As part of measures to ensure steady and uninterrupted supply of petroleum products in the country, the Federal Government has taken steps to carry out turn-around maintenance at the Kaduna and Warri Refineries. The minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Chief Don Etiebet, said in Lagos that government was determined to refurbish all the refineries in the country to enable them to produce at their full capacity level. He expressed concern over the current low-level of petroleum products being produced by the Kaduna and Warri Refineries. The minister directed the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, to terminate all contracts for the lifting of crude oil by customers. New contracts for the lifting of the oil will take effect on 1 March this year.

#### Investors Promised Support

*AB0801222194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] The Federal Government says it will give maximum cooperation to genuine investors in the petroleum industry to enable them succeed in their ventures. The minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Chief Don Etiebet, gave the pledge in Lagos while exchanging views with a delegation of ministers, oil, and gas experts from Ukraine Republic. He said that the present administration was determined to encourage genuine investors to build confidence in the country's economy. The minister urged the delegation to study Nigeria's petroleum industry and avail their country of the opportunity for investment. Earlier, the leader of the delegation, Mr. (Kovako Mikhail), had said that Ukraine was prepared

to invest in Nigeria's petroleum industry and would use its wealth of experience to achieve success in its investment.

### Togo

#### Government Updates Events; Border Incidents Noted

##### Country Urges End to Shooting

*AB0701131594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] Togolese are still in shock from the aggression against their country on the night of 5 to 6 January. Calm has gradually been returning in the last few hours in Lome following the mopping-up operation carried out by the Togolese security forces, the last gunshots of which were heard this morning. However, Lome Inhabitants are still reluctant to go out. They can be found in small groups in front of their houses listening to transistor radios. [passage omitted]

Concerning the attack, armed elements from Ghana last night around 2250 GMT shot at Togolese security forces on duty at the main border crossing at Aflao. The charge d'affaires of Ghana in Togo, contacted by the minister of foreign affairs, promised to contact the Ghanaian authorities in order to end this flagrant act of aggression against our country. With the persistence of shooting, the Togolese Government, calling on the international community to bear witness, called on Ghana to stop such acts. Since then shooting has actually stopped at the Aflao border point. [passage omitted]

##### Military on Aim of 5 Jan Attack

*AB0701190594 Paris AFP in French 1649 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Text] Lome 7 Jan (AFP)—The Gendarmerie in Lome announced today that clashes which have occurred in Lome since the evening of 5 January between security forces and groups of armed men, have resulted in 42 dead, with about 60 suspects arrested. The number of people injured has not yet been established, the Gendarmerie added. A previous official report stated that 40 people had been killed and 35 arrested.

According to Togolese authorities, these armed men have "come from neighboring Ghana" with the aim of killing or capturing the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

From circles close to the presidency, it is asserted that these "aggressors" are members of the opposition in exile, and have enjoyed the support of the Ghanaian civilian and military authorities. These accusations have been denied by the government in Accra.

According to the Gendarmerie, among the dead are 29 "terrorists," eight members of the security forces, and



five civilians, one of them a Brazilian pastor who was on a visit to the capital. He was killed in the evening of 5 January while driving his vehicle. His identity has not been specified.

On the other hand, military sources have reported that during last night's attack on the border post between Lome and the bordering Ghanaian town of Aflao, eight members of the security forces had been injured.

Reporters—including an AFP correspondent—who were able to visit the post, noted that although the building had not been destroyed it had been riddled with bullet and rocket holes. All the windows were smashed and broken water pipes had flooded it with water.

The area near the police post is littered with casings and broken shells. No Ghanaian military forces were to be seen on the other side of the border. About 300 meters away from the border some civilians apparently were observing the situation.

Very close to the border on the Togolese side, some dozens of soldiers and gendarmes were in position—some of them on board machinegun carriers and others buried in trenches or hidden in neighboring houses.

At the Gendarmerie camp near downtown Lome, reporters were able to meet with seven of those arrested. Among them were three young Ghanaians who asserted that they were traders, and that they had not in any way taken part in the attacks.

The four others, who are Togolese, admitted their participation in the attacks, stating that they had "shot into the air." Only one of them appeared to be injured—he had a broken lip and a gash on the chin.

They stated that they were trained in camps located in Ghanaian territory, at Viepe and Gagodope, not far from Aflao. They named Kakouvi Massemeh, minister of interior in the first Togolese transition government from 1991 to 1992, as their "leader." They explained that they had infiltrated themselves into the country in plain clothes and unarmed early this week. In Lome, shortly before the beginning of the 5 January operation, they received their weapons, ammunition, and instructions from accomplices: "To catch Eyadema, dead or alive."

The Gendarmerie also exhibited to newsmen six vehicles, two all-purpose vehicles, and four minibuses which, according to the authorities, had been used by the "terrorists." All had on their wind screens a self-adhesive tag bearing two triangles—red and white—superposed top to bottom like the Star of David.

One of the four-wheel drive vehicles was equipped with a canvas made of sown sack cloth and bearing the initials HCR, that is, UN High Commission for Refugees.

Among the equipment seized were AK-47 rifles, ammunition, and magazines, anti-tank rocket launchers, fatigues, cutlasses, torch lights, and ...charms. Calm

prevailed this afternoon in the streets of Lome, which is still under heavy security guard.

Western embassies have instructed their nationals to remain indoors except in case of circumstances beyond their control.

The 81 French soldiers, who arrived in the country early this week to participate in the supervision of the legislative elections slated for next month, are stationed at the Inter-African Military Academy of Administration, whose buildings are close to those of the Presidency.

### Mortar Shells Fired in Northern Lome

AB0701194094 Paris AFP in French 1841 GMT  
7 Jan 94

[Text] Lome, 7 Jan (AFP)—Mortar shells were fired early this evening in northern Lome, Togolese military sources told AFP.

According to these sources, a shell "fired from Ghanaian territory" fell at 1800, local time and GMT, on Maman Ndanida ward located in the northwestern suburb of the Togolese capital, destroying a house and seriously wounding his owner.

Witnesses, telephoned by AFP, also described bursts of automatic gunfire being heard at 1830.

### Olympio Denies Involvement

LD0701220294 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] Tension between Togo and Ghana has increased again today following Wednesday [5 January] evening's deadly attack against the Lome inter-army regiment which houses president Eyadema's residence.

Earlier today on our station, the Togolese foreign minister accused the Ghanaian authorities of being passive accomplices; he said that the attack is coming from Ghana, from a commando operating from this country. He added that Ghana had also become a rear base for the forces of the opposition leader, Gilchrist Olympio. To say he is not involved is nonsensical, concluded the Togolese foreign minister.

Ghana strongly denies any involvement in this case, saying that Lome has no evidence whatsoever. As for the opposition leader, Gilchrist Olympio, who was directly accused, he did not take long to react to what Ouattara Natchaba said:

[Begin recording] [Olympio] We believe that the statement by Natchaba is particularly irresponsible. We have always said that Togo is very sick, and the national tissue is in the process of disintegration. What we need is not recriminations, but a genuine roundtable, gathering all the parties at the local level and our foreign mediators, particularly France, Germany, and the United States. Therefore, I would say that the violence we are witnessing at the moment was expected.

[Reporter Assan Diop] So Mr. Olympio, you reject the accusation of being responsible for this action by a commando on 5 January?

[Olympio] Absolutely! We reject it categorically and add that we deeply regret the shedding of blood. [end recording]

### Prime Minister Comments

AB0701224194 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900  
GMT 7 Jan 94

[New conference by Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh with unidentified reporters on 7 January in Lome—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Koffigoh] I would like to tell the Togolese people that normal activities will resume soon in Lome in a few hours or days. As for the attacks themselves, all Togolese are deeply shocked—the head of state, my government and myself—we are all indignant at what happened, and we believe that the attacks are absurd and antidemocratic because we are on the way to the legislative elections that will complete the democratic process in Togo.

[Unidentified reporter] Concerning these attacks, there is a neighboring country that is being accused of the attacks. What can you say about Togo's relations with that country?

[Koffigoh] Togo wants to live in peace with all the countries of the subregion. You know that Togo has signed a nonaggression pact with three countries in the subregion: Ghana, Benin and Nigeria. Moreover, we are united within the Economic Community of West African States. We want to live in peace with all the countries of the subregion—and this should be clear once and for all. As for the head of state and the Togolese Government, every effort will be made to preserve this peaceful atmosphere.

It is true that on 6 January, at the border post at Aflao, our security forces fired upon from Ghana. The government lodged complaints and during the night, we obtained from the Ghanaian Government a statement assuring us that Ghana has no intention of attacking Togo—we have taken note of that. But we believe that words alone are not enough, and that attitudes should be similar to declarations of intention. Once again: Togo wants to live in peace with all the countries in the subregion.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, you were in discussions with the head of state when the attacks took place. This did not prevent you from rounding up your discussions and deciding to postpone by two weeks the date of the legislative election. What are the reasons behind this postponement?

[Koffigoh] There are two reasons for this postponement. First, there are technical reasons. You know that it is the National Electoral Commission that is in charge of

personalizing the voter's cards and their distribution. There was a slight delay in that process. [passage omitted] The second reason is political. We want to lead our people on the path to democracy, and the government and the head of state remain open and attentive to all suggestions, regardless of where they come from, so that together and within the framework of the policy of democratic integration we promised to initiate—right from the beginning—we will get to the finishing line of the democratic process.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, with regard to the other politicians, do you think, do you believe that this two week-delay will win over the total and final commitment of the opposition parties?

[Koffigoh] You know, the role of the opposition is not to always agree with the choice of the government. Therefore, there will always be some people who say no to all decisions we make. [passage omitted] But we think that some candidates and political groups engaged in this electoral process will approve of our decision. There will always be some people who say no. But this is part of the nature and essence of democracy, to accept and to tolerate the word no.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, what message do you have for the Togolese people?

[Koffigoh] My message is always a message of hope and peace. The situation prevailing in Togo—though serious—is not desperate. All the signs for hope are there to see. We have elected a head of state. We are now going to a legislative election that will enable us to clear the Togolese political scene. We will soon have a parliament. All elements will be gathered to set up new institutions. Our law-abiding state will therefore be better guaranteed and we shall commit ourselves to succeed in what constitutes the challenge of this end of century, both for Togo and the other African countries—that is, the challenge of economic reconstruction.

We have succeeded in preserving our country from falling apart by preventing Togo from waging a civil war; we have succeeded in preserving the economic infrastructure of our country; and we have our two hands to work with. We have our heads to think with; we have common objectives; we have common interests to defend; we have our national unity to safeguard; we have peace to restore, our economy to revamp, and an integral democratic process to achieve. We finally have—and it is always useful to stress this—a platform for consultation. Currently, we have the International Monitoring Commission—we all agreed to its creation and it is there to bring together different points of view. We have the National Electoral Commission and a Parity Commission that are expected to fulfill their tasks. The government has agreed to initiate dialogue with all political parties, and I can assure you that things will get moving because government delegates have already met with opposition delegates.

Therefore, the situation prevailing in Togo is difficult but it is not desperate. You know that the government has made the necessary efforts to begin the payment of salary arrears. The Togolese have celebrated the end of the year 1993 in joy and they are beginning 1994 in happiness. Despite all this some marginal citizens do not share the ideals of democracy we initiated and that we have striven to implement since the start. But to them also, and because they are our brothers, we say come on in, come to join us in the train of democracy for the best interest of all.

**Communique on Curfew, Border Closings**

*AB0801212394 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900  
GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Government statement issued in Lome on 8 January; read by Benjamin Komlan Agbeka, minister of communication and culture—recorded]

[Text] Following the attacks perpetrated on 5 and 6 January on our capital, and following the attempt by terrorists recruited and trained abroad and heavily armed, with the aim of assassinating the head of state, the government, in the supreme interest of the nation, took some security measures which led to a lull in the socioeconomic activities in the city of Lome and its environs. This attack was also aimed at jeopardizing the democratic process; at hampering the holding of the legislative elections; and at paralyzing economic activities whose effective resumption has started to cause some concern to the enemies of the Togolese people.

The government is happy at the failure of the attempt to assassinate the head of state, and expresses to him its deep gratitude for his invaluable contribution for the restoration of peace and security in the country. As of now, the security forces, through their courageous and efficient action, have put to flight the attackers and restored order and security in the country. The government warmly congratulates the Togolese Armed Forces, the National Gendarmerie, the national police, and keepers of the territorial security for their courage and their loyalty. It also congratulates the Togolese people in general and those of Lome and its environs in particular for their calm, discipline, and contribution to the restoration of peace.

Following these painful events which plunged the Togolese people into mourning, the government expresses its compassion to the bereaved families and wishes a quick recovery to those wounded. Order and security have been restored, and the government is calling on the people of Lome and its environs to go about their normal business beginning today, Saturday, 8 January.

However, in order to consolidate peace and tranquility, the curfew will remain in force from 2100 to 0500 in Lome and its environs, beginning today, Saturday, 8 January. Finally, the government has decided to reopen the northern and eastern land borders. Western land borders remains closed until further notice.

Issued: Lome, 8 January.

[Signed] The Government

**Radio Updates Daily Activities**

*AB0801214594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900  
GMT 8 Jan 94*

[Text] The Togolese have always demonstrated their devotion to their daily activities. From the primary sector to the tertiary sector through the secondary sector, they have always sought to develop their country's economy, thanks to peace and concord installed for more than a quarter of a century in Togo. This is why, taking advantage of the calm situation since this morning, in the aftermath of the painful events in Lome in recent days, the people of Lome have not hesitated to gradually resume their normal activities. Some vehicles and motorcycles, as well as pedestrians, have started going about the city.

These people, however, have to obey the injunctions of the security forces who, for their part, are still trying to dislodge the last terrorists still in hiding after their deadly act. The official balance sheet for this attack yesterday stood at 58 dead, after the discovery of 16 more bodies. It will be recalled that yesterday, the National Gendarmerie presented the arrested terrorists to the national and international press. The statements they made pointed to the fact that they all received military training in neighboring Ghana, and that their mission was to arrest or to kill the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, and then later to cause panic within the peaceful population of Lome and its environs.

It will also be recalled that the head of the government, Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, yesterday in a press statement deplored the attack on the Togolese people. The prime minister also spoke of Togo's desire to live in peace, in particular with its neighbors. He stated that himself, President Eyadema, and the government will do everything possible to preserve this peace, which is so dear to the whole of Togo.

**Workers To Resume 10 Jan**

*AB0901144194 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230  
GMT 9 Jan 94*

[Text] In line with the government's decision dated 8 January 1994 relating to the 5 and 6 January, the Ministry of Labor, Civil Service and Employment hereby informs civil servants and state agents, that work will resume effectively on Monday, 10 January at 0700. All measures will be taken to ensure access to work zones and buildings in the city of Lome and its suburbs.

**Opposition Denies Link to Attack**

*AB0901210694 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 9 Jan 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]



[Text] Today, opposition parties issued their first reaction to Wednesday [5 January]'s attack on the main military base in Lome, Togo's capital. Since then, there has been a war of words across the border between Togo and Ghana. Togo says the attack was launched by dissidents based in Ghana. The Ghanaian Government denies any involvement and says the Togolese forces shelled Ghanaian territory. Now, as Ebow Godwin reports from Lome, one of the opposition parties based in Togo is insisting it had nothing to do with the attack:

[Begin Godwin recording] According to the Action Committee for Renewal led by Lawyer Yaovi Agboyibor, the latest act of violence against Togo was totally undemocratic and certainly not in the best interest of the majority of the Togolese people. They said and I quote, we all reservedly condemn the latest armed attack, no matter where it comes from, because it is undemocratic, unquote. The party, therefore, appeals to the government to take immediate measures to restore the situation in Togo back to normalcy in order to create the right atmosphere for holding the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

The coordinating body of the New Political Forces, which is an amalgamation of several opposition parties seeking to create a balance of power between the traditional opposition groups and President Eyadema, also described the armed attack as a deliberate conspiracy meant to reverse the move toward the attainment of parliamentary democracy in Togo. A spokesman for the group, Ephrem Dokenou, accused selfish people who were unhappy about the return of peace and political stability in Togo of trying to throw Togo once more into a state of chaos and insecurity. The New Political Forces emphasized that Togo already has a credible political program in place, having already conducting presidential elections last August. The New Forces recalled that currently an international committee, comprising France, Germany, United States of America, and Egypt, were engaged in helping both the opposition groups and President Eyadema organize free and fair multiparty parliamentary elections. He said, and I quote, those who want to create chaos under the pretext that Togo has no credible political program must look elsewhere, unquote.

However, the Group of [Pan-African] Social Democrats, GSP, led by Professor Messan Gnininvi, Antoine Folly, and Zarifou Ayeve, denied allegations currently being made in certain quarters that their group, which was boycotting the forthcoming parliamentary elections, was behind the recent armed attack. Our hands are clean, the group declared. [end recording]

#### **Government Asked To Reconsider Poll Dates**

AB0901120594 Paris AFP in French 1420 GMT  
8 Jan 94

[Text] Lome, 8 Jan (AFP)—The two main Togolese opposition parties, Edem Kodjo's Togolese Union for

Democracy [UTD] and Yao Agboyibor's Action Committee for Renewal [CAR], today called on the government to "reconsider extending the postponement" of the legislative elections in view of the recent violence which, according to official tallies, has claimed 58 lives in Lome.

On 6 January, the government announced a two-week postponement of the elections because of the "delay in making certain material arrangements, especially the preparation and distribution of individual voter's cards." The elections are now scheduled to take place on 6 and 20 February.

"The new dates must be revised because there have been several days of blockage," Mr. Kodjo told AFP, adding that "any further action will depend on how the government resolves the current security problem which may create obstacles in the pre-electoral period."

Meanwhile, "the CAR has taken note of the government's decision to postpone the election by 15 days to allow better preparations for the legislative elections," but it "deplores the fact that the delay is taking effect at a time when all sectors of the country are paralyzed." Answering questions by AFP, Mr. Agboyibor said that "the bodies set up to organize the elections cannot profitably use the new delay."

The radical opposition has already reiterated its decision to boycott the legislative elections despite the postponement. Leopold Gnininvi of the Group of Pan-African Social Democrats, a three-party coalition, and Antoine Folly of the Union for Democracy and Solidarity believe that "the postponement announced does in no way improve the situation: It neither restores the rule of law nor creates conditions for equitable elections."

### **Sierra Leone**

#### **Government Troops Kill 'Top' Rebel Commanders**

AB0901091594 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700  
GMT 9 Jan 94

[Text] Three top rebel commanders of the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] have been killed during an attack at Koidu and (Bentenjema Yawa) by government troops. This was disclosed by Brigade Commander Brigadier Joe Turay in an interview with SLENA [SIERRA LEONE NEWS AGENCY]. Brig. Joe Turay gave the names of the three commanders as Mohamed Barry, field commander; Joseph Brown, the chief of personnel; and the said commando Mosquito. He said the field commander, Mohamed Barry, and Joseph Brown, the chief of personnel were killed three days ago during an attack at Koidu when the rebels were repelled by government troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hassan Conte of the 3d Battalion.



Brig. Joe Turay further stated that government troops also recovered documents including a map of Guinea which the then commanders were carrying, indicating a planned attack on Guinea. He added that a large cache of arms and ammunition were also discovered at (Tamapondo) village along the Sierra Leone-Guinea border during their patrol. The arms and ammunition included bazookas and anti-aircraft double-barrel guns,

rocket-propelled grenades, AK-47 and 57 rifles, Beretta rifles, and communication sets.

Meanwhile, Brig. Joe Turay has assured all that with the expiration of the cease-fire, government troops are now poised to launch a full-scale offensive against Foday Sankoh's RUF bandits.

BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 352  
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

#### SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

**12 JAN 94**

